THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,359, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 / Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10 payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail on the 25th August.

THE Clipper Ship LORD RAGLAN, 1,900 tons Register, J. CURRAN, Master. This Ship, one of the White Star line of Australian Passenger Ships, is celebrated for her rapid passages, has splendid accommodation for Passengers, and provides Cabin furniture and Linen free of expense. Apply to Captain CURRAN on board, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE New Steamer NAUZING, Captain GIBSON, will leave this on the 1st proximo. For freight and Deck Passengers, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 19th August 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BENARES, (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. P. WRIGHT, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, at 5 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th Aug. 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Monday, the 25th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship EMEU, (1,600 Tons and 300 H. P.), Captain D. RENNOLDSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY the 29th August, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Tuesday, the 26th instant. No breakage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th Aug. 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company purpose despatching the Steamer SCINDIAN, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at noon positively.

For particulars apply to Agents as under:—

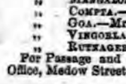
Agents at COCHIN.—Messrs. Oughterson & Co.
„ CALICUT.—Messrs. W. R. Brown & Co.
„ CANNANORE.—Mr. J. W. Gerrard.
„ MANGALORE.—Mr. Nowrojee Bazenjee.
„ COMPTA.—
„ GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
„ VINGORLA.—Mr. Shiwajee Aunnuth.
„ RUTNAGERREE.—Mr. Keshow Gunsett.

For Passage and Freight, apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES.
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd August 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.



THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Beypore and intermediate ports on the 29th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Sceram Keer.
„ MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
„ CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerrard.
„ CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrews & Co.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company,
„ Limited."

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S. JOHNSTONE CASTLE, for the above port, with mails and passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight and passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on TUESDAY the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.

For First Class Passage apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
1, Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 22nd August 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above ports TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant.

For Freight or Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th August 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 25th August 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Duke*, Captain HAWKINS, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off boats for their cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

Captain HAWKINS will not be responsible for the condition and contents of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

JOHN TANNER & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PICTURE GALLERY.

VIEWS IN SCOTLAND,
PHOTOGRAPHS BY WILSON.

THE following Views most exquisitely Photographed by G. W. Wilson are well worthy of inspection:—

Price—each Rs. three.

Balmoral Castle from Craig Gowan.
Balmoral Castle from the N. W.
The Queen's Village and Crathie Kirk, Balmoral.
The Linn of Dee, Braemar.
The Linn of Corrymulzie, Braemar.
The Linn of Quoich, Braemar.
Bridge of the Cluny, Braemar.
Mill on the Cluny, Braemar.
Invercauld House, Braemar.
Falls of the Garr-Valt, Braemar.
Castle Town of Braemar.
Braemar Castle.
Aberdeen Cathedral from the Gateway.
Ballater, Aberdeenshire.
Aberdeen University from the S E.
Castle-Street, Aberdeen.
Royal Albert Bridge Saltash, Rs. 4.
Loch in Dorbh, Morayshire.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

KALBADAVIE MUSICAL HALL

AND

CONCERT ROOM.

FACING THE PICQUET ROAD.

GENTLEMEN AMATEURS will have the honor of appearing on TUESDAY, the 26th August, with GRAND SERENADING, comprising Eight Songs, viz.:—

FIRST PART.

Lucy Long.	Cheer up Sam.
Dearest May.	My old Kentucky.
I'm off to Charleston.	Early in the morning.
Yellow Busha Belle.	Nelly Gray.

SECOND PART.

MONSIEUR LA MARTINE.

Will sing and play on the Spanish Guitar, and Five Instruments.

THIRD PART.

FEMALE CHARACTER, a Persian, named Coverbae, will sing *Nelly Dale.*

FOURTH PART.

A SAILOR'S HORNPIPE.

A Good Brass Band in Attendance.

Doors Open at Half-past 7, and Performance to Commence at 8 P.M.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

First Class..... Rs. 3 | Second Class ..... Rs. 2
Third Class ..... „ 1 | Fourth Class ..... As. 8

Tickets to be had at the Hall, and at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

H. CRISP, Head Manager.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the improvements of the Theatre not having been completed, the performance advertised on Saturday will take place on Wednesday the 27th August 1862.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGER—MR. H. P. GRATTAN

FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON

OF

MISS E. P. GRATTAN.

MR. and MISS GRATTAN beg to inform the inhabitants of "Bombay" and its vicinity that the above Theatre will re-open on WEDNESDAY, 27th August 1862, with entirely new Scenery and Decorations.

The evening's Performance will commence with the admired Comedy in three Acts, entitled,

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

SPIDER DANCE.....MISS E. GRATTAN.

To conclude with the entirely new musical Burletta entitled, the

SWISS COTTAGE.

LIZETTE..... ..... MISS E. P. GRATTAN.
(With the following Songs:—Over the Sea, Cigars and Cognac, Shells of the Ocean.)
NATZ LECKE..... MR. H. P. GRATTAN.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 4 | Stalls „ ..... Rs. 3
2nd do..... „ 2 | Pit ..... „ 1

To commence at 8 o'clock P.M.

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and *Times of India.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—My Brother, MR JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR.

14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.

Morning Papers 'filed.' Charges as usual.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has started in business as a Mess, Commission and General Agent, and will be happy to receive orders for the purchase, or sale of Stores, Goods of all kinds, Carriages, Horses, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Boats, Yachts &c. He also undertakes to clear Baggage through the Custom House, to provide Domestic Servants, and to render any other service in connection with his profession to those who will be good enough to favor him with their instructions.

C. C. STRETTELL,
Secretary, Gymkhana.

No. 4, Medow Street, or Gymkhana Tents, Esplanade.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE BEAUTIFUL BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND BITCH, quite young, has passed all the ordeals of a Bombay season, belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Presidency. She can be seen by giving three hours' previous notice. Apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 14th August 1862.

BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE and select assortment of Alpacca Umbrellas. Impervious to rain.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

Church Gate Street, Fort.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

JUST UNPACKED.

MAGNIFICENT HANGING LAMPS with Opal Shades soft to the eye as the milky way, tempering the wrathful glare of an Arabian sun. These are selling as fast as they are unpacked. Warranted to please and delight. Answer well for Billiard Tables.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¾ to 2 Inch.

LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ¾ to 1½ inch.

BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.

VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.

SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.

PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS.

PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.

RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.

COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.

BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.

HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-Inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.

HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.

FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.

Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

ROPE MANILLA and TARRED, FROST'S Patent. This Rope is, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope Blocks to Match.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 16th June 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances. Miles.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	Bombay ..... Dep.	8 0	8 30	3 0	7 45	5 25	5 35	8 45	2 30
2¼	Byculla ..... „	8 22	8 52	3 17	8 0	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45
5½	Dadur ..... „	8 35	...	...	8 13	5 44	...	9 13	2 56
8	Mahim ..... Arr.	...	...	...	8 22	5 55	...	9 22	3 7
9½	Coorla..... dep.	8 48	...	...	...	...	6 11	...	...
16½	Bhandoop ..... „	9 13	9 40	...	...	...	6 43	...	...
20½	Tannah ..... „	9 30	9 57	4 9	...	...	7 0	...	...
33½	Callian ..... Arr.	10 10	10 37	4 43	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian ..... Dep.	10 15	...	4 50	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla..... „	10 40	...	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wasind ..... „	11 15	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor..... „	11 35	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee ..... „	12 20	...	7 25	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kussarah ... Arr.	2 20	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

		P. M.		A. M.					
	Egutpoora ... Dep.	6 0	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore ..... „	6 50	...	6 30	...	...	...	...	...
106¾	Deolalee for Nasick ..... „	7 50	...	7 40	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar ..... „	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum ..... „	...	...	9 45	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar ..... „	...	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...
167¼	Nandgaum ..... „	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	...	...
193¾	Chalisgaum... Arr.	...	...	1 45	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian ..... Dep.	...	A. M. 10 42	P. M. 4 48	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor..... „	...	11 10	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel..... „	...	11 55	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
67¼	Tillowlee ..... „	...	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Campoolee ... Arr.	...	12 40	6 45	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.				
	Khandalla ... Dep.	...	4 0	10 15	7 0	...	...	...	...
73¼	Lanowlee ..... „	...	4 20	10 35	7 20	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla ..... „	...	4 50	...	7 53	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum..... „	...	5 25	...	8 25	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... „	...	6 15	12 25	9 25	...	...	...	...
112¾	Poona ..... Arr.	...	6 30	12 35	9 40	...	...	...	...
					A. M.				
	Poona ..... Dep.	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...
130½	Oorolee ..... „	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ..... „	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...
152¾	Patus..... „	...	...	...	12 20	...	...	...	...
177	Deoksal..... „	...	...	...	1 50	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree ... „	...	...	...	2 25	...	...	...	...
206½	Jelwoor ..... „	...	...	...	3 25	...	...	...	...
216¾	Keim..... „	...	...	...	3 57	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road..... „	...	...	...	4 40	...	...	...	...
237½	Marlesh ..... „	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol ..... „	...	...	...	6 23	...	...	...	...
276¼	Sholapore ... Arr.	...	...	...	7 25	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance. Miles.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.					
	Sholapore ... Dep.	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol ..... „	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marlesh..... „	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road ..... „	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim ..... „	6 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jelwoor ..... „	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree ... „	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Deoksal..... „	8 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patus ..... „	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum ..... „	10 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Oorolee ..... „	11 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	Poona ..... Arr.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P. M.							
	Poona ..... Dep.	12 35	9 0	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee ..... „	12 50	9 20	3 55	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum..... „	...	10 20	5 30	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla ..... „	...	10 55	6 5	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanowlee ..... „	2 45	11 20	6 55	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Khandalla ... Arr.	3 0	11 35	7 10	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sunday Extra	Sundays Extra.
		A. M.	P. M.					
	Campoolee ... Dep.	6 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Tillowlee ..... „	...	2 45	...	...	...	...	...
22¾	Narel..... „	6 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
23¾	Budlapoor..... „	...	4 13	...	...	...	...	...
243	Callian..... Arr.	7 55	4 45	...	...	...	...	...
	Chalisgaum.. Dep.	2 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Nandgaum ..... „	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Munmar ..... „	5 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
56¾	Lassulgaum ..... „	6 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
67½	Niphar ..... „	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Deolalee for Nasick ..... „	9 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	...
103	Nandore ..... „	9 55	...	8 55	...	...	...	...
118½	Egutpoora ... Arr.	10 55	...	10 0	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	Kussarah ... Dep.	5 0	...	1 20	...	...	...	...	...
126½	Goolburn Viaduct „	6 10	...	2 50	...	...	...	...	...
140½	Khurdee ..... „	6 55	...	3 10	...	...	...	...	...
144	Shapoor..... „	7 10	...	3 55	...	...	...	...	...
153½	Titwalla..... „	7 40	...	4 15	...	...	...	...	...
160½	Callian..... Arr.	8 0	...	4 50	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian..... Dep.	8 5	4 50	5 12	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Tannah ..... „	8 45	5 30	5 55	...	8 0	...	...	...
259½	Bhandoop ..... „	9 0	...	6 10	...	...	...	...	...
267	Coorla ..... „	9 23	6 0	6 33	...	8 43	...	...	...
	Mahim..... „	...	...	...	9 20	...	7 0	10 0	8 0
270½	Dadur ..... „	...	6 41	9	28	...	7 9	10 10	8 9
274	Byculla ..... „	9 45	6 18	6 52	9 38	9 15	7 21	10 23	8 21
276¼	Bombay ..... Arr.	10 0	6 30	7 4	9 50	9 30	7 33	10 35	8 33

N.B.—Tickets for Conveyance over the Ghauts will be issued at all Stations at the following Charges in addition to the Railway Fares. Bhore Ghaut—Palkee Rs. 4 each, and Gharry at Rs. 1-4-0 per seat. Thull Ghaut—Phaetons at Rs. 6 and Carts at Rs. 2 per seat both worked by Horses.

N. B.—The 3 P. M. Down-Train will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only, at 3-25 P. M.

GOOLBURN RAVINE (KASSARA LINE.)

Tickets for Conveyance over this Ravine can be had at all Stations between Bombay and Khurdee, both inclusive, for the Down-Journey, at Kassara for Up-Journey, and at Callian Station for Passengers from the South-Eastern Line, at the following rate:—a two wheeled Cart drawn by a Horse at 8 annas per seat.

LOST.

A BUNDLE OF DOCUMENTS between the Fort and Khetwaddy. A handsome reward will be given to any one who will bring the Documents to "A. B.," care of this Paper.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH Batch of Edinburgh OATMEAL.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate Street, Fort.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,

No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT

HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores at very reasonable rates.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS DOSSABHOY DADABHOY NADURSHA AND MANOCKJEE FRAMJEE MAPLA, entered into Partnership on the 1st day of November 1856 for the purpose of carrying on the trade or business of Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, Contractors, and Commission Agents; and whereas the said partnership business was carried on by the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha and Manockjee Framjee Mapla under the name of "Manockjee Framjee Mapla:" And whereas disputes lately arose between the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha and Manockjee Framjee Mapla, in consequence whereof the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st day of June last, and whereas the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha is compelled to take proceedings on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court of Bombay against the said Manockjee Framjee Mapla, with reference to the affairs of the said partnership: Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said late Firm of Manockjee Framjee Mapla, or having dealings therewith, are hereby warned against paying to the said Manockjee Framjee Mapla or any person on his behalf any debts or sums of money due by them to the said Firm, and persons acting contrary to this notice will do so at their own peril and risk.

Dated this 12th day of August 1862.

A. SANGSTER,
Solicitor to Dossabhoy Dadabho Nadursha.

THE RED BOOT.

JUST RECEIVED per Ship *Coloroon* and *Defiance*, a fresh supply of superior London-made (specially to order) of

Gentlemen's Kid Patent Elastic Boots.
„ Red French Elastic do.
Ladies' Black, Red, Bronze, Cashmere, Military Heel Elastic Boots.
Youths and Children Boots and Shoes, to Button, Lace or Elastic.

Hummum Street. RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Overland Mail.

A CRIBELLE and other Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, B flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Obor Reeds.

A Treatise on the instrumention of Military Bands, describing the character and proper employment of every Musical Instrument used in Reed Bands; by C. Maudel, Rs. 5 each.

Guide for Composers of Instrumental Music, showing the compass of all Instruments used in Orchestras and Military Bands; arranged according to their different dimensions, by Leopold Engelke. Price Rs. 5 each.

Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

FOR SALE.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st July 1862.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of September next, at one o'clock P.M.

By order of the Directors,

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1862.

NOTICE.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY, Tinned Lead, or Composition Pipe laid down.

For lengths of over 100 Feet.

½ Inch per foot ..... As. 12
¾ „ „ „ ..... „ 14

Meters not necessary for houses under Rs. 75 per month assessment.

Apply to

G. BURSTALL & Co.,
Chinchpoogly.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY.

BALL DRESSES in Tulle, Gauze, Tartatan, Lace, &c.
DRESSES in Silk, Mousilian de Sol, Barege, Mohair, and Muslin.
BURNOUSES & SHAWLS of every description.
PALETOTS in Silk.
COLLARS & SLEEVES, in Muslin, and Lace.
STEEL PETTICOATS.
FRENCH CORSETS.
BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies & Children, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
FEATHERS, Head Dresses, Hair Nets, &c.
BRIDAL DRESSES, Veils, Wreaths, &c.
RIBBONS & FLOWERS in great variety.
MOURNING Dresses, Bonnets, Crapes, &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronized them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

NOTICE.

IF you want really delicious Marmalade, Jams, Jellies, and Confectionery ask for KEILLER & SON'S.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

EVERYBODY in Bombay should provide their table with covers for drinking glasses, &c. The present swarming of flies renders it necessary to guard against the pollution of one's food. The best kind of covers are those made expressly for HERBERT & Co., they can be had of several sizes and patterns. Drawings and prices sent free upon application.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row, June 23rd 1862.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A NEW COTTAGE PIANO by *Collard and Collard*, with certificate from the Makers.

This is a very beautiful Instrument made to order for India and without regard to expense. It is sold on account of the owner having left India.

The Piano stands well in tune at Concert Pitch. The tone is soft, and altogether it is one in every way well worthy of attention. Price Rs. 750.

No. 1, Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FISHING TACKLE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

##

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 25th August 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.11/16d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight.....	100.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 225 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	92 with divd.
Madras Bank	5,000	4½ do.	72 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	401 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	10 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 10 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,550 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,875 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
ElphinstoneLandCompany	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	[only. Rs. 125 per sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 450 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	3,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 153 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal,
" Loan 1835-36 ..... }
" Loan 1842-43 ..... } 94
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 240 Nominal
Carolus.....	" 239 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 223 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213 do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 205
Bar Silver.....	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 16-6

FREIGHTS.

Rates unchanged—Calcutta and back Rs. 20

To Liverpool (Cottos) ready ...£2	10s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds)..£1	7s.	6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready.....£2	0s.	0d. Nominal.
" (Seeds).....£2	0s.	0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To Hull		
To China.....	No offers.	
To Clyde.....		
To Calcutta	Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.	

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 23RD, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 375 to 385
New Surat	" 374 to 386
New Dholleras, and Bhowngger	" 385 to 390
New Oomrawuttee	" 379 to 389
New Comptа, ...	" 370 to 375
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 505 to 510
New Romeo, and Nuggur	" 365 to 375
New Vasrut	" 350 to 355
Khandeish	" 360 to 365
New Poratoee	" 355 to 360
New Acoote	" 345 to 390
New Mangalore	" 355 to 360

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,615 to 1,620.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... " 8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Glagolly mixed (Black and White)..... " 35 to 37 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... " 36 to 37

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 30,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 ds. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0d.			per Rupee
Ditto	3	ditto .....1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	2	ditto .....1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	1	ditto .....1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	1s. 11½d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays..... 10 to 1 do.
ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 30th May 1861. Manager

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undernoticed Establishments at sight:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and posit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 3 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
" On demand		
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 30,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 30,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enforcement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enchancement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of that, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN GARDNO,
Bombay, 30th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 23	Elphinstone (s)	...Taunton	...Surat 22 Aug.
24	Dalhousie (s)	...Paylley	...Kurrachee 21 Aug
	Berenice (s).....	Chitty	...Kurrachee 21 Aug.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
Aug. 23	Bacton Castle	Ginder	Liverpool.
	Sir Edward Perry ...	Necoda	Calcutta.
24	Hydrece.....	Stephenson ...	Calcutta and Mauritius.
	Tenzer	Profund	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Golconda	Davis	Liverpool.
	Fazel Bhary	Nacoda	Cochin & Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone* from Surat.—Mr. Percival, and 76 natives.

Per H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, from Kurrachee.—The Wing of 23th or 2nd Belooch Regiment.‡

Per H. M.'s steamer *Berenice*, from Kurrachee.—Lieut. Colonel Hough ; Captain Hogg ; Lieut. Yonge ; Lieut. Stock ; Assistant Surgeon Marton, 2nd Belooch Regiment ; Ensigns McMuir, and Coulson, 106th Light Infantry, 10 Native Officers, 349 Non-Commissioned Rank and File and 50 Followers, 2nd Belooch Regiment.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Bacton Castle*, to Liverpool.—Mrs. Narvill, and 3 children ; Mr. Fry ; Mr. Williams ; Mr. Reedham and Mr. Reedd.

Per ship *Hydree*, to Calcutta and Mauritius.—337 Government emigrants for Mauritius.

Per ship *Tenzer*, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.—30 deck.

Per ship *Fazel Bhary*, to Cochin and Calcutta.—10 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Beaucrs*, for Aden and Suez, began to load on Saturday last.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From London via Antwerp.

Fraya.—585 pieces Plains, 1,164 chairs, 300 tons Coals, 20 pieces Beams, 3 pieces Tables, packages, merchandise, and samples.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—8 cases E. Pale Sherry, 8 dozens : 1 case E. Old Port, 3 dozens, Nasmyth Macdonale & Co.

Defiance.—15 chests Indigo, 42 I maunds, Roopchund Dwarkadass : 157 frazuls Coffee, 291 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs., Fernandes ; 191 packages Coffee, 319¼ cwt., Caddum and Co. ; 8 bundles Cowdies, 3,200 nos., 55 bundles Cowdas, 18,750 nos., Rukoo Soondurjee.

For Liverpool.

Bates Family.—1 case Indian Oilmanstores, W. H. Hudson.

Childwickbury.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Rutligur Dowlutgur ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 55 bales Cotton, 192¼ cwt., Jairam Hemraz.

Zouave.—85 bales Cotton, 122¼ cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee.

Lord Raglan.—700 bales Cotton, 2,451 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Forest Right.—750 bales Cotton, 2,362½ cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Contest.—302 bales Cotton, 982 cwt., Peel Cassels and Co. ; 110 bales Cotton, 387¼ cwt., Souza, Pinto, and Co.

Mary Stenhouse.—20 bales Cott on, 70 cwt., Dyall Hurry ; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt. ; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Queen of the West.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Jehangirjee Hormusjee.

Celaeia.—75 bales Cotton, 262 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co. ; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., 1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Hasraz Curumsy.

Hurry Pudamsey.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Hormusjee Framjee.

Negotiator.—467 bundles Galls, 233½ cwt. ; 63 bundles Mustard Seed, 31½ cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 box True Pearls, Culliandass Kirparam.

For Havre.

Day Light.—446 bales Cotton, 1,511 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu.*—46 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 7 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons ; 46 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalucklena and Co. ; 8 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Mohmud Dama ; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 38 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jeyseeram Carsonram.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Emeu.*—32 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Mossy ; 6 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

For Calcutta.

Maria Gray.—2 cases Country Working Boxes, 118 nos. Mohmud Balloo.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—August 12, steamer *Satara*, ships *Jonkoer, Ganges*, and *Good Success*, (part culars not received.)

PARTICULARS OF VESSELS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED.

Barque *Inspector Lally Mahomed, Nakhoda*, Aden 11th July.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 23.

Bannerman, Captain, H. M.'s 3rd N. I., on leave, from Ceylon.

Trevor, Lieut. F. C. Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—August 23.

Skeus, Surgeon W. M., Medical Staff, to join, to Kurrachee.

Cruskiock, I. N., Captain, 95th Regt., on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.
Bombay, Saturday, 23rd August 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The Committee of survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows :—

One Subaltern, 18th Regt. N. I., one Subaltern, 33rd Regt., and Quarter Master, 21st Regt. N. I.

The Senior to sit as President.

Bombay, Sunday, 24th August 1862.

The 33rd Regiment, the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 22nd Aug. 1862.

Under the authority of Government compensation in lieu of clothing for the year 1862-63, is granted to the undermentioned Ranks :—

1 Subedar Major, 10 Sub dars, 11 Jemedars, 1 Drum Major, 1 Fife Major, 1 Havildar Major, 9 Color Havildars, 37 Havildar, 44 Naiques, 14 Drummers and Fifers, 647 Privates, and 25 Recruit Boys.

That portion of G. O. C. No. 764 of the 12th July 1862, which relates to Bombardier John Neill, is cance led and in his stead Gunner Thomas Oay, is transferred to the Unattached List for employment in the Ordnance Department as Acting Laboratory man.

The following tranfers are ordered :—

Privates Baiden Coombe, and Sewajee Kudum, 25th Regt., N. L. I., to 22nd Regt. N. I.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 22nd August 1862.

Memorandum.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to intimate that it is not intended to put officers to any unnecessary expense by the introduction of the new uniform for the Staff Corps. A latitude of one year may be allowed for wearing out the present uniform by those who are in possession of the old regulation Staff Dress.

It is believed that in most instances the old dress may be adapted to the new pattern.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 23rd August 1862.

First Hospital Assistant A. Barnetts, (S. O. No. 269 of the Indus Flotilla, having this day reported himself from the leave granted him per G. G. O. No. 37 of the 2nd April last, and having been relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, is directed to report himself to the Deputy Inspector General P. D. I. N.

Lieut. Clerkson, Commanding the *Tigris*, performed the duties of store accountant of that vessel from the 1st April to 21st August 1862, there being no other officer available.

The undermentioned Engineers and Apprentices supernumeraries of the *Ajdaha*, are to be transferred to the *Semiramis* :—

Mr. H. Howard, 1st Class.
Mr. N. Shimmings, 1st Class N. Trained.
Mr. G. Hutchinson, 2nd Class.
Mr. W. C. Hannaford, 2nd Class.
Mr. Anthony Sinclair, 2nd Class N. Trained.
Samuel Vay and James Callanium, Engineers Apprentice.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette.)

No. 785.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 705 of the 15th July 1862, the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India for appointment as Pay Masters and Quarter Masters to the Regiments noted opposite their names, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant H. O. Currie, 5th European Regiment, as Pay-Master, Her Majesty's 19th Hussars.
Captain C. Loder, Veteran Establishment, as Pay-Master, Her Majesty's 20th Hussars.
Ensign T. Bird, Unattached List, as Pay-Master, Her Majesty's 101st Regiment Royal Bengal Fusiliers.
Ensign R. Richardson, Unattached List, as Pay-Master, Her Majesty's 104th Regiment Bengal Fusiliers.
Ensign P. Gibson, Unattached List, as Pay-Master, Her Majesty's 107th Regiment (Bengal Infantry.)
Captain F. Samwell, 6th Regiment Madras N.I., as Pay-Master, Her Majesty's 102nd Regiment Royal Madras Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. Davidson, Riding Master, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry as Pay-Master, Her Majesty's 105th Regiment Madras Light Infantry.
Captain (Local) F. Scrivener, Superintendent, Army Schools, as Pay-Master, Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment Royal Bombay Fusiliers.
Deputy Assistant Commissary D. Hepworth, Adjutant General's Department, Bombay, as Pay-Master, Her Majesty's 106th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry.
Deputy Assistant Commissary J. FitzGerald, Quarter-Master General's Department, Bombay, as Pay-Master, Her Majesty's 109th Regiment Bombay Infantry.
Captain W. Kelly, Veteran Es ablishment, as Quarter-Master, Her Majesty's 19th Hussars.
Ensign G. Masters, Unattached List, as Quarter-Master, Her Majesty's 20th Hus.ars.
Ensign M. Lyne, Unattached List, as Quarter-Master, Her Majesty's 107th Regiment Bengal Infantry.
Conductor T. Gorman, Ordnance Department, as Quarter-Master, Her Majesty's 105th Madras Light Infantry.
Conductor T. G. Gilby, Commissariat Department, as Quarter-Master, Her Majesty's 103th Regiment (Madras Infantry.)

Mr. Thomas Smith, a Junior Civil Servant, having obtained a Certificate of High Proficiency in Bengallee, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rupees 500.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to notify the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Blane, 52nd Light Infantry, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, to be an Aid-de-Camp to the Viceroy, in addition to his present appointment, with effect from the 1st April 1862.

Under the provisions of Section XXXIII. of Act X. of 1862, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the payment of stamp duty all guarantees for the due adjustment of public claims or demands required from public officers on occasions of transfer of office, or of leave of absence, or of retirement.

Mr. C. E. Bernard, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore, but will continue to officiate in his present appointment until relieved by a successor.

No. 787.—The following Cause is added to Government General Order No. No. 270, dated 22nd March 1861 :—

"So diers who took their discharge within six months prior to the date of this Order, and who shall re-enlist or may have re-enlisted within six months of the date of their discharge, will also be allowed the refund of a moiety of their discharge purchase money."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

DEATH—

On the 15th August, at Point de Galle, on her voyage to England, Elizabeth Augusta, wife of William Inglis, C. E. Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and adopted daughter of Mrs. and Mr. James Geddes, late of Bombay.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS—

At Calcutta, on the 12th August, the wife of E. E. Petrocochino, of a son.

At Bellygunge, on the 10th August, the wife of Frederick G. Eldridge, Esq., of a daughter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

SIR,—Having seen, through the columns of your journal, your advocacy of the growth of cotton in India, it appears you believe that it only requires European agents to distribute good seeds, and to be on the spot to buy the cotton, and also to instruct the cultivator how to grow the cotton, in order to ensure a plentiful supply of good cotton, it appears to me that a very important condition is overlooked, namely, irrigation of the soil without which the best seeds and soil, &c., will be of no avail in a dry season. I witnessed that the cotton in this cotton growing district was stunted and dying away before the last rains, and I asked a Coonbee (cultivator) if it would recover in case rain should fall, he shook his head ominously and seemed to think it would not. Rain has since fallen, and perhaps the crop is accordingly improved, but as the growth was checked, I am of opinion that it will not arrive at that maturity which it otherwise would have attained, in case water had been supplied to it during the dry weather which occurred after the first fall of rains. Irrigation is very limited in comparison with the extent of land cultivated or cultivatable, and where wells only exist ; the crops generally grown under irrigation which is called the bhagaet (the dry crop land or that not irrigated being called jiraet) are sugar cane and teel or that plant from which oil is extracted ; I have seldom or never seen a cotton crop irrigated from wells, therefore those villages which irrigate by wells only, the chances of a good cotton crop depend on the season of the rains, and in such villages perhaps out of twenty coonbees (ryots) five only have wells ; how then can simple offers of giving a high price cause good cotton to be produced ? The grand desideratum is water for irrigation ; let the Company first supply the natives with it, and then instructions, and a high price, and the fellows will grow anything ; (the ryot is not the simple mild Hindoo that many take him for, who sees only one side of his face, for he like others, has two sides, and he has a great deal of cunning in him if only he chooses to use it, however, it cannot be doubted, that most of this class are ground down by the Bunya, or in other words (Hindoo Jew). I have it from their own lips that they have to give the modest interest of 24 per cent. for the use of the money with which they are enabled to put in their crop, and also to buy the stamp which is affixed now. If Europeans were to advance this money instead, at a reasonable rate, the ryot would be benefitted, and he would look up to him with gratitude for relieving him from the griping Bunya, whose wishes he must now obey as to the kind of crop he grows : but this might be to some extent hazardous, as it would turn out in some cases like the transactions of the Bengal planters, and in case there should be another Ching Foo of the Yellow Button from the Celestial Empire presiding in this Presidency, as was in Bengal, the same scenes would be enacted. My untutored idea concerning the means of obtaining a supply of good cotton, viewing the question from a matter of fact point is, that Companies should buy waste land favourably situated for irrigation, employ scientific men to obtain water and store it up in tanks, or where rivers are built bundars, then clear away the jungle. Let a European agent settle on the estates so cleared, and cultivate, under his superintendence, the cotton crop as in America, but with free labour ; let him sell the water to the native cultivators, should he not be able to use it all himself, and his influence and example after some time will induce the ryots for miles around to do their best to grow the crops. But let no one suppose that such an innovation will not be looked on with disfavour by the natives, who are like "a dog in the manger," and it would require patience like Job's, and circumspection to get on, for some time at least. Excuse this trespass on your time, perhaps I have said nothing but what you already know, and if so, you will be glad to find your opinions corroborated even by me ; and if not, you will be glad to hear a new version of the matter,—yours truly,

KAPOOS.

P. S.—It appears from Government extracts that the Madras presidency is the best "Cotton" growing district in India on account of the soil and the Godavery irrigation.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "BENARES," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

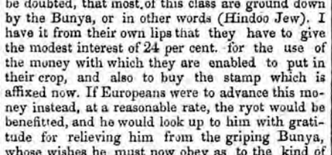
Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 23rd Aug. 1862.

Cooverbae, daughter of Puravan Framjee, Modikhana.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 1	KURRACHEE.....	Aug 20
AGRA.....	Aug 18	LAHORE	Aug 16
ALLAHABAD.....	July 30	LONDON	July 26
AUSTRALIA	June 25	MAURITIUS	July 9
ALEXANDRIA	July 22	MADRAS	Aug 15
BANGALORE	Aug 19	MALTA	July 21
COCHIN	Aug 9	MEERUT	Aug 16
CALCUTTA	Aug 13	OUDH	Aug 9
CAPE	July 9	PUNJAUB	Aug 16
CEYLON.....	Aug 1	PENANG.....	July 23
DELHI	Aug 19	RANGOON	July 23
FRANCE	July 20	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 28	SINGAPORE	Aug 2

THE



MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

By the P. and O. Company's steamer *Orissa*, which arrived early on Saturday morning from Galle, we received the *Overland Mail* of the 26th July.

We must first direct our readers to the accounts of the spread of destitution in the North of England. £10,000 was collected on the spot at a meeting of Lancashire and Cheshire landholders. Everything is being done to alleviate the calamity, by individual effort on the spot ; but the distress is too great to be met by mere local effort. Before the mail leaves on Wednesday, at least £10,000 should be collected in Bombay to be despatched by that opportunity.

Mr. Laing has promptly replied to Sir C. Wood's Indian Budget speech of the 17th July. In this second Memorandum, he merely clinches the nail which he had previously driven in to the head in the first. The only question to be decided in this controversy, as far as it regards the Railway Exchanges, is this—are the Indian railways made out of the Indian revenue, or out of capital raised for the exclusive purpose ? the latter is known to be the case. Well then Exchange in relation to any portion of this capital, supposing there were any real exchange to be charged, is merely a subdivision of the Profit and Loss account, and the Profit and Loss account is simply a branch of capital or stock. To the railway capital the "Railway Exchanges" must be charged ; and they can have no possible connection with the Indian revenues. To show the absurdity of Sir Charles Wood's position in matter, Mr. Laing has reduced him to the necessity of maintaining 'that if provision be made for raising £6,458,000 of capital to make railway, and the railway really costs on £6,000,000, the surplus of £458,000 ought to be called up, carried to revenue account, and paid in dividends.' Take heed, ye joint-stock companies formed for the execution of public works in India ! If your capital exceeds your expenditure, the surplus may be demanded by the autocrat to swell the revenues of India.

The latest American mail dates are the 16th July. The telegrams which represented McLellan as a fugitive in a gun-boat, and his whole army as pressed to the necessity of a surrender, are now proved to have been false. It appears that early in June Beauregard was summoned from the West to join the army in Richmond, and other outlying Confederate contingents were required to do the same. This concentration was skilfully and rapidly executed. The Confederate General Jackson, with a force of 30,000 men, having eluded the pursuit of Fremont and McDowell, managed to get to the rear of the army of the Potomac. This completely changed McLellan's situation. He could no longer continue his operations against Richmond, where an enemy of greatly superior force was in his front, and at the same time maintain his communications with the White House, with a force like that of Jackson's threatening him. He determined to abandon the communications of the army with the York river, and to fall back on such fresh communications as could be opened into the James river, under cover of his naval forcese While he was preparing for this movement the Confederates struck their blow. McLellan had to fall back seventeen miles, "to convey the whole *materiel* and baggage of his army by a single road, in bad repair, through a country of swamps and forests, intersected by numerous lateral routes or tracks converging upon Richmond, by all or any of which the Confederates had it in their power to harass or attack the flank of the retreating columns." McLellan, succeeded, however, in accomplishing his object, and in taking up a good position on the James river. The Confederate journals of Richmond are of opinion that his present position is more advantageous to him than his previous one. This may be true in other respects, but it certainly is so as regards the facilities for receiving reinforcements. It was expected that he would receive a large contribution from the force that had been operating against Charleston ; and 30,000 from General Halleck's army. We doubt, however, whether there will be any more fighting before Richmond till after the hot season. McLellan's reverses there have been the heaviest blow the Federal cause has yet received. This is not so much an account of the physical weakening of the Federal army, as on account of the moral strength imparted thereby to the Confederate cause. We are very far from believing, however, that the blow will prove a fatal one. It is reported that old General Scott is to replace Staunton as Secretary at War. This appointment would restore the confidence of the North generally to a great extent, of the State of New York wholly. His name is a tower of strength in that State. The most disastrous result of the reverses of the army of the Potomac will be the removing to a greater distance the end of the war.

Italy is agitated from the Alps to the seaboard. The aspect of the towns is that of cities awakened to new life. The great and universal yearning for unity, which has so long been felt throughout the nation, seems at last about to take the form of action. Garibaldi, after rousing Italy by his presence and burning words is now, it is said, to attempt a descent upon the Roman Coast at the head of 6,000 volunteers. He said, at Palermo, "I will come with you ; I will be your companion in this last struggle." If report be true, he is now making his word good ; though we fear at the risk of failure, and of thereby indefinitely protracting the struggle for "a united Italy," which has been the great object of his life. "The correspondence from Rome is written in a highly alarmist tone. The writers describe the moderate party as daily losing ground and the party of action, as it is called, as taking the lead. A formidable demonstration was preparing with the intention of a contest with the pontifical troops and authorities, but a systematic retreat from the French. It is not likely that Garibaldi will involve himself in a war with France at the present time ; or that he will attempt to attack the French troops at Rome, with so small a force as 6,000 men. We shall wait patiently to see his plans unfold themselves. That his course is looking towards Rome and Venice noone can doubt, after his famous speech at Palermo, but he will proceed cautiously ; he will see that every citizen has his weapon in readiness ; that the nation is "strong and compact, ready for an energetic and resolute struggle, before he sounds the alarm of war."

The reign of terror still goes on in Russia. The pistol of the assassin is still busy ; and it has now been directed against the life of the Emperor. It was a Russian soldier who shot at General Luders, and it is not unlikely that it was a soldier too who shot at the Emperor. Fortunately the Emperor escaped, but so did the criminal. The Russian Army is thoroughly demoralized, and the whole of the nobility is involved in a great and wide-spread conspiracy against the Imperial Government. At Warsaw a fresh conspiracy has been discovered and the whole aspect of the town is changed since the attempt on the life of the Grand Duke Constantine. The streets swarm with Infantry and Cossacks, and patrols move about incessantly. Indeed, every town of importance in Russia is disturbed by outbreaks ; and things seem rapidly hastening on to a great crisis. What the result will be who can tell ? Russia and Prussia have given their formal recognition to the Kingdom of Italy. Prussia has adopted the commercial treaties with France, but, on the part of the Zollverein, has rejected the proposal of Austria to become a member of that body. The Minister of war has demanded money for the formation of a Prussian fleet.

There is no news of importance from France.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF ADEN. FOR THE YEAR 1861-1862.

MAJOR GENERAL R. W. HONNER, C. B.,

Acting Political Resident of Aden, has submitted to Government the annual administration Report of Aden for 1861-62, of which the following is an abstract :—

During the past year the civil duties of Aden have been administered by the undermentioned officers :—

By Captain Playfair during	7¾ months.
By Brigadier Coghlan do.	1¼ do.
By Brigadier Robertson do.	2¼ do.
And by General Honner do.	¾ do.

The system now introduced for the first time, of giving the Cazee civil jurisdiction in suits not exceeding Rs. 200, has worked admirably. It is apparent that many suitors have gone to him who would not have brought their cases before the regular court, as although the amount of awards passed during last year is excluding the cases settled out of court) less than the previous year by Rs. 18,200, the number of suits are more than double those decided in 1860.

The Cazee is remunerated by Fees. he is allowed 4 annas on each award under Rs. 50 and 4 annas more for each Rs. 50 above that sum ; the amount he has thus received is Rs. 264-12.

In last year's Administration Report it was shown that there had been a steady decrease in crime since 1857. In the year now under review the decrease is very decided, the total number of offenders being 545, or 194 less than last

length of some fifteen miles, it is now only one-third of that extent, supported by gunboats, and open to supplies and reinforcements —altogether a much better strategical position; so that the Northerners boast, that although they are further off from Richmond than they were measured by miles and furlongs, they are practically so much nearer. On the 4th of July, the anniversary of American independence, General M'Clellan issued an address to his troops, closing with the words—"On this, our nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy; that our political constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone secure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure, and blood." "These be brave words." But, whatever chance there may be of their realization, it is not to be doubted that they were uttered in good faith, and that M'Clellan believed that in a little time Richmond would be in his possession. A week after the date of this address, no material change had taken place in the position of the two forces. President Lincoln had visited M'Clellan's camp, and had, it was said, been well satisfied with the aspect of affairs. The great question now is one of reinforcements. With respect to these there are conflicting accounts—it being doubtful whether the existing divisions in other parts of the country can afford to render any material assistance to the army of the Potomac.

Our latest intelligence from New York is to the 16th instant, and is important rather in a political than in a military sense. It is announced that the Senate have passed the Confiscation Bill by a majority of twenty-seven against thirteen. The Confederates are allowed sixty days, after proclamation, to lay down their arms; after which date all are declared to be guilty of treason who do not lay down their arms, to be liable to the penalty of death and the confiscation of all their property, including slaves. But there is an impression abroad that the President will put his veto on the Bill. Another item of intelligence brought by the by the telegraph this morning is, that enlistment for the new Union army is proceeding very slowly, and that a conscription is talked of as a not improbable result of this backwardness in volunteering. It is added that the Government is dissatisfied with General M'Clellan, and that Halleck will not improbably take his place as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac.

That a terrible struggle is still impending is certain—certain that there must be much more waste of blood and of treasure, before any reasonable hope will present itself of an end being put to the conflict. The question of European mediation has been ventilated in the House of Commons since last we wrote; but, as we anticipated, with no result. Mr. Lindsay brought forward his resolution on Friday night. But there was a general feeling that it was inopportune. Whether the report of M'Clellan's surrender, which was then agitating London, were true or falsehood, and Government said that they had no intelligence on the subject and no reason to believe it, it was obvious that at a moment when the contest had reached an extreme point of intensity, and the passions of men were most violently inflamed against each other, no mediation could have the desired effect. On the other hand, there was a very considerable risk of any sort of interference only making matters worse. It was felt, too, that the less expression of opinion there might be about the merits of the war the better chance there would be of successful mediation at some more opportune time. There was, therefore, less discussion than at one time had been anticipated. Lord Palmerston stepped in at the right time, and with excellent tact put an end to the discussion by saying that, although in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government the precise time was by no means opportune for intervention of any kind, or even for the public discussion on the subject, no fitting opportunity would be neglected, whenever there might appear to be good hope of stepping in and persuading the belligerents to cease from the unholy conflict.

BUT we have troubles of our own nearer home to disturb us—sharp domestic conflicts to allay; and we have need of a powerful mediator between the destroying hand of famine and a million of helpless people. The legislature has now intervened, and a bill is being carried through Parliament to provide for the increased number of poor who will necessarily be thrown upon the parochial rates during the ensuing winter. We have already explained the principle of this bill. Its operation, briefly stated, will be this—when any one parish is found to be unequal to the burden of sustaining its own particular poor, the area is to be extended from the one parish to the cluster of parishes, known as the Union; and should the Union be unable to support its poor, the excessive charge is to be distributed over all the other Unions of the county, so that by extending the area of local taxation it will, to a certain extent, be equally and fairly proportioned to the means of the rate-payers. Meanwhile private charity is doing much to mitigate the evil. An influential meeting was held last Saturday at Bridgwater House, when Lord Derby took the chair. Upwards of 10,000*l.* were subscribed in the room, and contributions are pouring in from all parts of the country. But it will take a very large sum of money to make any sensible impression upon so many destitute people; and it is to the operation of Mr. Villiers's bill rather than to eleemosynary grants of this kind that we must look for the substantial alleviation of all this popular distress.

Parliament has been busy during the past week —holding morning and evening sittings, and doing its best to dispose of the remaining work of the Session. The Appropriation Bill was brought in on the 23rd; so in all probability the prorogation may be looked for within the first week of August. Last night the House of Lords discussed, with considerable animation, the Fortifications Bill, the principal speakers being Lord Ellenborough, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Grey, and Lord Russell. The bill was read a second time without a division. In the House of Commons there was a debate more interesting than judicious on the defence of Canada, which branched off into a discussion on the expediency or inexpediency of any longer maintaining it as a colonial dependency of the Crown. It is undoubtedly a pity that this question should be in any way adverted to at the present time. Nothing is more undesirable than that there should be, in the present conjuncture, a growing feeling among the Canadians that we do not appreciate their attachment to and their connection with us—indeed, that we desire to cut them adrift. Mr. Thomas Baring stated last night, upon the best information, that this undoubtedly was the impression in Canada, and that it was most unfortunate that it should be so. The discussion practically resulted in nothing, but we can hardly doubt that it will have a bad effect in Canada, especially as our War Minister, Sir George Cornewall Lewis said that he would see the separation of Canada from the mother-country without a feeling of regret.

It is a source of gratification that we are enabled to announce a very decided improvement in the weather. Unless we have some backslidings—no very improbable contingency—summer may be said to have commenced yesterday. English crops are notoriously tardy; they are accustomed to the incertitudes of our most variable climate, and are seldom so far gone at this season of the year as not to be in a state to recover under a week or two of fine weather. We believe even now that if the present sunshine continues until August is some way spent, we may yet have a good harvest. It is very certain that a bad one would be an unusual calamity at a time when, under the most providential circumstances, there must be a large amount of distress.

WE learn from a statement made by Mr. Baring last night, in the absence of Sir Charles Wood, who is in attendance upon her Majesty at Balmoral, that the question of the Kirwan prize-money is not yet settled. The Indian newspapers report the sale of the prize property. We wish that we could report that some determination had been come to by her Majesty's Government as to the persons who are to participate in the spoil. But it appears to be yet undetermined whether those who are called the "actual captors," or the entire force employed in Central India, are to share among them this rich prize. The Lords of the Treasury, the War Departments of the Imperial Government, and the Secretary of State for India in Council are all concerned in the decision; and when so many different functionaries are to be referred to, backwards and forwards, again and again, as some new facts are thrown up and some new arguments adduced, there really is not much wonder that the case is one of such tardy adjudication. Those who are personally interested in the decision have, at all events, the satisfaction of knowing that a considerable number of her Majesty's Ministers, to say nothing of lesser departmental functionaries, have "sate upon" this Kirwan question, deliberately considered it, and tried to settle it according to its merits. At all events, whatever decision may be ultimately arrived at, whether it be right or whether it be wrong, in the opinion of this person or that, there will have been no rash or hasty judgment in the matter, but a well considered conscientious verdict.

OUR readers, on perusing the contents of our last publication, will hardly have thought that they then saw the last of the great financial duel between Sir Charles Wood and Mr. Laing. The latter has returned to the charge, stating that he is "averse to continue controversy," and publishing at the same time a long controversial memorandum. People, not naturally inclined to "go into figures," who have not, therefore, much studied the intricacies of the question, contented themselves with believing that Mr. Laing had, on the strength of an exceptional or accidental item of repayment brought into the annual account, abandoned a perennial source of income; which is very much as though an individual were to abandon a profitable branch of his business because some one had in the course of the year repaid him an outstanding debt. To this, Mr. Laing replies that if, on the year's account, there were exceptional receipts, there were also exceptional changes. "Could it have been good policy," he says, "with a clear surplus of actual cash balances and of ordinary revenue, to retain taxes open to the gravest political objections, because we carried purism in finance to such an extremity as to refuse to set off a real though extraordinary receipt of 529,000*l.*, against a doubtful, but if real, equally extraordinary charge of 489,000*l.* of the same year." The charge to which Mr. Laing alludes is for the new India office, the Persian telegraph, &c. But we are quite convinced that the items *per* and *con.* belong to the same category. The expenses of the new India office may be extraordinary expenses, but they are not limited to a single year. This will be a recurring charge, whilst repayment of money advanced, closing a specific account, is not a recurring source of income. When, however, Mr. Laing talks about grave "political objections" to an obnoxious tax, we are bound to say that we are perfectly satisfied. That which is politically wise is seldom or never, in the long run, financially inexpedient. But this is not the question between Sir Charles Wood and Mr. Laing, which is one of account, and we are bound to say that, apart from its political bearings, we think that the Secretary of State has the best of it, though Mr. Laing has the last word.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the *Scotia* at Queenstown news has been received by telegraph from New York to the 16th instant:—

"NEW YORK, *July* 16.—The Confederates have disappeared from General M'Clellan's front. General Jackson is reported to be moving in the direction of Fredericksburg. Fort Darling has been strengthened with iron-clad batteries. The Confederates are everywhere making preparations for a prolonged struggle.

"The Confederates are within fifteen miles of Nashville. An attack is hourly expected, and active preparations are making for resistance.

"Lexington, in Kentucky, has been placed under martial law. The Confederates, under General Morgan, are reported to be advancing upon the town.

"The Confederates are stated to be making mysterious movements in the neighbourhood of Corinth.

"The bombardment of Vicksburg continues without result.

"Some doubts are entertained of the truth of the Southern report of the capture of Baton Rouge.

"The citizens of Memphis have been ordered to take the oath of allegiance, or to leave the city within five days.

"The Confederate Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has issued a violent and determined proclamation, forbidding all intercourse of the inhabitants with New Orleans for any purpose, and declaring that the faith of the people in final success is no ways shaken.

"The Confederate general, Van Dorn, has issued a proclamation, declaring his intention to protect the banks along the river Mississippi to the last extremity.

"The Federal general, Pope, has issued a stirring address to the army in Virginia, declaring his intention to lead them speedily against the enemy.

"President Lincoln has transmitted a bill to Congress, compensating any State abolishing slavery.

"The Senate has passed a bill, admitting Western Virginia as a State, with a clause providing for gradual emancipation.

"It is reported that to facilitate enlistment volunteers will be received for one year's service.

"An additional tax of one cent. per lb. has been imposed on sugar.

"A lady in New Orleans, named Phillips, has been sent to Ship Island for laughing derisively upon her balcony during the passing of the funeral of a Federal officer. The British gunboats *Landrail* and *Rinaldo* are at New Orleans.

The Congress has postponed adjournment for one day. President Lincoln is expected to send a message to Congress referring to the Confiscation Bill. It is reported he will either veto the bill or return it with suggestions of modifications. The majority of the members for the Border States repudiate President Lincoln's emancipation scheme entirely, but the minority favour the plan. Their reply to the President will shortly be published.

"A mass meeting was held in Union-square yesterday. The meeting was not so numerously attended as that in April last year. Resolutions have been passed favouring persistent efforts to crush the rebellion, and declaring emphatically that foreign armed intervention would be resisted with all the strength of the country. The majority of speakers favoured the employment of negroes in the war.

"The Senate has passed the Militia Bill, with an amendment limiting the emancipation to the slaves of the rebels.

"The Confederate guerillas are becoming very active in the Border States, destroying property and burning the bridges. They had captured two small towns in Missouri."

Some additional items are contained in a telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Cork:—

"NEW YORK, *July* 16, 3 45.—The Senate passed the Confiscation Bill on Saturday by a majority of 27 against 13. It gives the Confederates 60 days to lay down their arms, and declares guilty of treason all who after that time shall not return to their allegiance. The penalty of treason is death, and confiscation of all property—that is, slaves, included. The slaves of rebels are to be set free. The President is to have the power of pardon, or to pass the minor sentence of five years' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 dollars. It is believed that the President will veto the bill.

"The Confederates have taken Murfreesborough by a daring movement. The Government is alarmed for the safety of Nashville, and is concentrating troops in that city. The Confederates have also recaptured Baton Rouge, on the Mississipi, the State capital of Lousiana, and threaten New Orleans.

"Volunteering for the new army of 300,000 men makes slow progress, and the question of a conscription continues to be discussed.

"It is asserted, on high authority, that Gen. M'Clellan is to be superseded by Gen. Halleck in command of the army of the Potomac."

Some further details of the news given elsewhere as briefly reported by telegraph, have also been received. The *Richmond Despatch* of the 7th inst., says:—

"The enemy's retreat was certainly managed with coolness and generalship. This meed of praise is due to him. We have been incredulous from the beginning about the capture of the entire Federal army, or indeed the main part of it. It would indeed be an extraordinary event if an army so largeshould be surrounded and captured by one inferior to it in numbers, especially when that army fought on a peninsula, and commanded the waters on both sides of it. There was reason to expect, as a matter of course, that our army would take a part of the Federal force, provided it whipped that force. How many, depended upon circumstances."

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.—THE NEW CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

Sir M. Farquhar asked the Under Secretary for India what was doing with reference to the Delhi, Lucknow, Kirwee, and Indian prize money generally; and, the reasons for the long delay which had taken place in posting the officers of the 1st, 20th, and 21st Hussars, now in India, they having volunteered for those regiments nearly eighteen months ago.

Mr. Baring said that a warrant had been issued for the distribution of the Delhi and Lucknow prize money. The distribution of the former had been commenced on the 1st of December last, and that of the latter on the 31st of December. The rolls which showed the shares to be paid here not having been paid in India had just reached this country. Those rolls, as far as they related to her Majesty's forces, had been sent that morning to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, and the distribution of the shares yet to be allotted would commence there on the 1st of September next. So far as the officers and men of the late East India Company's local army were concerned, the distribution of the unpaid shares would commence at the same date at the India-office. The rolls relating to the unpaid shares of the Lucknow prize money had not yet been received by the Government, but from the date at which the distribution commenced in India they were expected to arrive by every mail. As soon as they reached this country steps would be taken for the distribution of the unpaid shares at Chelsea Hospital and at the India-office, in the same way as the Delhi prize-money. With respect to what he might term the minor prize-moneys the principle of their distribution had been decided upon by the Treasury, and orders had been issued to the law officers of the Crown to prepare a Royal Warrant on the subject. Some delay had arisen in the preparation of the warrant, in consequence of the unfortunate illness of the Queen's Advocate, but there would be no further postponement in the matter, inasmuch as it had been placed in the hands of the Admiralty Advocate, in order that the warrant might be issued at once. In the case of the Kirwee prize, a question had been raised as to the forces which had a right to share in it, and the delay in coming to a decision as to the principle on which it should be distributed had arisen from an anxiety on the part of the Treasury and the Government that the advocates of the claims of the forces on either side might have an opportunity of stating fully the case of the larger and smaller forces which were to share in the prize. In reply to the last question he might state that considerable delay had no doubt occurred in posting the officers to which it referred. It was only lately that the Secretary for India had addressed a despatch to the government of that country on the subject, requesting that no unnecessary postponement might take place. The House must recollect that it was a matter of exceeding difficulty so to provide for the redemption of the pledge given to the old cavalry officers that their promotion in the new regiments should not be worse than in the old, and to combine with that the placing on a proper footing the other officers who might have volunteered for those regiments.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—The *Gazette* of last night contains the following list of appointments to the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath. *To be Knights Commanders*—William Stevenson, Esq., C.B., Governor of Mauritius, P. E. Wodehouse, Esq., C.B. Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; C. H. Darling, Esq., Governor of Jamica; Major-General Edward Macarthur, C.B., some time administering the Government of Victoria. *To be Companions*—Francis Hinks, Esq., Governor of British Guiana; C. J. Bayley, Esq., Governor of the Bahama Islands; K. B. Hamilton, Esq., Governor of Antigua, &c.,; L. E. Kennedy, Esq., some time Governor of Sierra Leone, and subsequently Governor of Western Australia; Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales; and Henry Jack, Esq., Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Canada.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Red Sea and India Telegraph Bill having received the Royal assent, the next dividend, due on the 4th of August, will be paid at the Bank of England. The transfer-books at the office in Moorgate-street are finally closed, and, as soon as the annuitants are duly inscribed in the books of the Bank, transfers will be made there, as in the case of other Government annuities, and will not be liable to stamp duty.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT AND THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY.—On the 18th inst. a deputation of the directors of the telegraph to India Company waited by appointment upon the Pasha of Egypt, on board his Highness's yacht, to acknowledge the courtesy and cordial co-operation which had been extended by his Highness to the Telegraph to India Company in the prosecution of their operation in Egypt and the Red Sea. His Highness expressed himself much gratified to receive from the deputation the assurance of the approval of those measures which, in the great interest of the world at large, he had sanctioned and assisted. With reference to the views of the Company relative to the further prosecution of their important undertaking, his Highness expressed his readiness to receive any proposition from the directors, which they might rely would receive his best consideration, and, if consistent with the public interests, his cordial concurrence and support. At the conclusion of the interview the chairman (Sir Macdonald Stephenson) mentioned that about a quarter of a century since he had been engaged, with others, in constructing the largest cannon and mortars probably in the world for his Highness's father, Mehemet Ali Pasha, and it was a more grateful and agreeable service to be engaged in discussing with his Highness measures so much better calculated to extend the good understanding and to identify and cement the common interests of mankind.

THE MYSORE GRANT.—"An Indian" in a letter to the *Times* takes exception to the statement in Mr. Laing's memorandum, published in our last, that "all classes throughout India were merged in one common feeling of indignation" against the Mysore Grant. "On the contrary, I fearlessly assert (and you, sir, are aware that my opportunities of judging having been by no means limited) that Sir Charles's treatment of the Mysore claims was sincerely approved by a large majority of Indian statesmen, and universally so by our Indian subjects. The fact is that no act of the 'Supreme' or any other 'authority connected with India has tended so much to restore confidence in the native mind towards the rulers of that great dependency as Sir Charles's liberal settlement of the Mysore claims." In reply to this letter another correspondent, "Alme," writes that he happens to know "from personal communication with them, that, among others, Lord Canning, Governor-General; Sir Bartle Frere, now Governor of Bombay; the Hon. Cecil Beadon, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal; and the Hon. G. F. Edmonstone, Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces, are entirely disapproved of Sir C. Wood's treatment of the Mysore claims. Sir Barnes Peacock, Lord Chief Justice; Sir C. Jackson, Puisne Judge; Mr. Harington, member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Laing, and, indeed, every other Indian statesman of any name or note who was in a position to become acquainted with the legal merits of the case, equally unhesitatingly condemned the grant. . . The fact is, that, under pretence of defending the measure, your correspondent has insidiously attacked it at what he deems its most vulnerable point. Every one knows that Sir C. Wood's decision was almost universally condemned by all classes in India, official and non-official, native and European; and to lead the public to suppose that the defenders of the measure at all base its justification on this imaginary Indian public approval is craftily to induce a belief that no real or valid grounds for the measure exist. Widely different is the course really adapted by Sir C. Wood and those European statesmen who have approved his policy. Never for one moment seeking to deny or disguise the fact that the Indian authorities and the Indian public are against them, they appeal, blue books in hand, from a single interested colony to the nation at large, content to let the published facts speak for themselves, and confident that these, impartially considered, will prove an all-sufficient vindication of their policy."

INDIAN FINANCE.—The *Times*, in its city article, observes that "it is admitted by all who are most conversant with Indian finance that, whatever may be the question as to the technical form in which the home Government require the balance-sheet to be made out, the figures, as given by Mr. Laing, represent the practical state of the case, so far as the ultimate result is concerned, and therefore that the favourable prospects of the country are undiminished."

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY.

THE report of the directors stated that immediately the Lords of the Treasury authorised the transfer to this company of the lines and property of the Red Sea Telegraph Company, Mr. Latimer Clark, the engineer of the company, proceeded there, where he arrived in the month of January. Whilst there he made arrangements for opening the land line between Alexandria and Suez, which had been inoperative since the failure of the Red Sea cable, and obtained from his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt the valuable privilege of transmitting local messages throughout the interior of Egypt, from which he saw that a considerable business might be expected. The cable in the Gulf of Suez was next examined, and being found to be in good order as far as Jubal Island, at the entrance of the Straits, a station was established there and arrangements were made, with the concurrence of the Postmaster-General and the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, by which the mail steamers on their passage up and down the Red Sea call at the station for the exchange of despatches, so that the whole telegraphic communication between Europe and the East passes over the company's line. The Jubal line was opened on the 7th March, and the directors are happy to report that the pecuniary results have been most encouraging. The number of messages up to the 2nd July amounted to 2,457, and the company's proportion of the receipts to 1,540*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, whilst the steady increase in the weekly returns shows that a revenue of about 7,000*l.* per annum may be expected upon this small section of the company's line alone. The Jubal line having been established, Mr. Clark proceeded to Aden, where he commenced the examination of the line between Aden and Kurrachee, and the result of his investigation shows the line to be in such a state as to render it unadvisable to attempt the repair of the existing cable; and it having been ascertained that the Indian Government propose to continue the line from Bagdad by the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee, it has been determined not to take any further steps until the views of the Government are ascertained relative to that line, beyond keeping open the present communication between Alexandria and Jubal, which it is expected will yield a good dividend on the whole amount of the capital; the line is, however, at present interrupted near Suez, but it is believed the fault may be easily repaired.

WAR-OFFICE GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, *July* 18.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Cornet Egerton Leigh, from the 14th Hussars, to be cornet, vice Riddall Morrison, appointed to the 4th Dragoons.

11th Hussars—Cornet Algernon Edward Sheppard Preston, from the 14th Hussars, to be cornet, vice Cole, promoted.

12th Lancers—Capt. Adolphus Ulick Wombwell to be major, by purchase, vice Wm. Sawrey Rawlinson, who retires; Lieut. John Charles Le Quesne to be capt. by purchase, vice Wombwell; Capt. William Alexander Dobie, from the 14th Foot, to be capt., vice Morant, who exchanges, receiving the difference between the old and present value of a lieutenancy of cavalry; Cornet John Cavendish Orred to be lieut., by purchase, vice Le Quesne.

14th Hussars—Lieut. George John Brudenell Bruce, from 17th Lancers, to be lieut., vice Wm. Sandys Browne, who exchanges; Egerton Leigh, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Preston, appointed to 11th Hussars.

17th Lancers—Lieut. Wm. Sandys Browne, from the 14th Hussars, to be lieut., vice George John Brudenell Bruce, who exchanges.

18th Hussars—Lieut. James Clarke Hicks to be capt. by purchase, vice Horner Hardy, who retires; Cornet Henry Maxwell Howard to be lieut., by purchase, vice Hicks; Sur.-Major Melville Neale, M.D., who retires upon a half-pay, to have the honorary rank of deputy inspector-gen. of hospitals; Surg. Henry March Webb, M.B. from the 12th Foot, to be surg., vice Neale.

Royal Engineers—Second Capt. James Grantham to be capt. vice Douglas Galton, who retires upon half-pay; Lieut. Edward Thomas Brooke to be second capt., vice Grantham.

Military Train—Lieut. Lionel St. Aubyn, from the 3rd Foot, to be lieut., vice Christian Fredric Gardner, who exchanges.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. George Arthur Fergusson to be capt. and lieut.-col., by purchase vice Robert Anstruther, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. Arthur Philip Viscount Mahon to be lieut. and capt., by purchase vice Ferguson; Lord George Murray Pratt to be ensign and lieut., by purchase, vice Viscount Mahon.

Coldstream Guards—Ensign and Lieut. John Fletcher Hathorn to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice William Archer Viscount Holmesdale, who retires.

2nd Regiment of Foot—Lieut. Charles Squirl to be capt., without purchase, vice Brakenbury, appointed adjt. to depot Batt.; Ensign Frederic Blake to be lieut. without purchase, vice Squirl.

3rd Foot—Lieut. Christian Frederic Gardner, from the Military Train, to be lieut., vice Lionel St. Aubyn, who exchanges; Paymaster James Wray, from the 5th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Forster, transferred to the Ceylon Rifles.

5th Foot—Ensign John Marker, from the 95th Foot, to be ensign, vice Albert Cecil Robert Drewe, who exchanges; Ensign Henry Manning, from the 3rd Foot, to be paymaster, vice Wray, transferred to the 3rd Foot.

7th Foot—Capt. William Henry Surman, from Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., to be capt., vice John Thomas Campbell, who exchanges; Lieut. Robert Watson Sparks to be capt., by purchase, vice Robert Carr Glynn who retires; Ensign Henry Wollaston Rochfort to be lieut., by purchase, vice Sparks; Edward Wilmot Williams, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Rochfort. The two following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut. Charles Begnall, deceased, in lieu of those which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 24th of June 1862:—Ensign Frederick Charles Keyser to be lieut., without purchase; Ensign Henry Waddan Locke Paddon to be lieut., by purchase, vice Keyser, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 11th of March 1862, has been cancelled.

18th Foot—Ensign Edmund Charles Prichard to be lieut., without purchase, vice Ferdinand Ogilvy Fitz-Gerald, deceased; Gentleman Cadet Henry Bennett Moore, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Prichard.

19th Foot—Ensign James Francis Fraser to be lieut., by purchase, vice Brumhead Rogers, who retires; Ensign Thomas Perceval Palmer, from the 20th Foot, to be ensign, vice Agathus Henry Elster, who resigns; John Jameson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fraser.

20th Foot—Capt. George Priestley, from half-pay, late 88th Foot, to be captain, vice Patrick Geraghty, who retires upon half-pay, on being appointed Town-Major at Kingston, Canada; Gent. Cadet Alexander C. Duncan, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Palmer, removed to 19th Foot.

22nd Foot—Ensign John Thomas Garwood to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Edgar Wainwright Bishop, who retires; William Fleming Martin, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Garwood.

24th Foot—Sergt.-Major William Charters to be quartermaster, vice Thomas Airey, who retires upon half-pay; the appointment of Brevet-Col. Bunbury, C.B., from half-pay 23rd Foot, bears date July 8, 1862, and not July 8, 1869, as stated in the *Gazette* of the former date.

29th Foot—English Martin Charles Selwyn Tupper to be lieut., by purchase, vice Henry Wasey Kindersley, who retires; Douglas Drummond Dick, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Tupper.

36th Foot—Ensign Henry Edward Stopford, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Charles George Mahon, who retires; Lewis George Orchard Stucley to be ensign, by purchase, vice Stopford.

44th Foot—Lieut. Thomas Orton Howorth to be captain, by purchase, vice George Ingham, who retires; Ensign Arthur T. Roberts to be lieut., by purchase vice Howorth; Robert Rainier M Queen, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Roberts.

51st Foot—Capt. George Hollings Best, from the 92nd Foot, to be captain, vice Henry Rodolph De Anyers Willis, who exchanges.

55th Foot—Ensign Herbert Richard Hudson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Fredrick Simon A. Orchard, who retires; Arthur Ansell Boggs, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hudson.

58th Foot—Capt. George Francis Morant, from the 12th Lancers, to be capt., vice Dobie, who exchanges.

74th Foot—Major and Brevet Colonel Walter Douglas Phillipps Patton to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice James Villiers, deceased; Capt. John Jago to be major, without purchase, vice Brevet Col. Patton; Lieut. Thomas Wm. Lawson to be captain, without purchase, vice Jago; Ensign Wm. Henry Beere to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lawson; Ensign Digby Templeton Brett, from the 10th Foot, to be ensign, vice Beere.

88th Foot—Ensign Frederick Auguste Samuel D'Acosta, from the 22nd Foot, to be ensign, vice George Hill, cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial.

92nd Foot—Capt. Henry Rodolph De Anyers Willis, from the 51st Foot, to be capt., vice George Hollings Best, who exchanges.

96th Foot—Ensign Albert Cecil Robert Drewe, from the 5th Foot, to be ensign, vice John Marker, who exchanges.

99th Foot—Lieut. Marriott Aytoun to be capt., by purchase, vice the Hon. Debonnaire John Monson, who retires; Ensign Arthur Cadell Greenslade Lemar to be lieut., by purchase, vice Aytoun; Henry Kimberly Gould, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Luman.

Rifle Brigade—Ensign Hugh William Reid to be lieut., by purchase, vice James Hook, who retires; Charles Vernon Eccles, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Reid.

2nd West India Regiment—Staff-Surg. Curtiss Martin to be surg., vice Waldegrave Rock Thompson, M.D., placed upon half-pay.

3rd West India Regiment—Arthur Rock Keene, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Low, promoted.

4th West India Regiment—Quartermaster Martin Dooly, from 3rd West India Regiment, to be paymaster.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Surg. Henry Lionel Cowen, having completed a period of 20 years' full-pay service, to be surg.-major under the provisions of the Royal warrant of 1st October, 1858.

Royal Candian Rifle Regiment—Capt. John Thomas Campbell, from the 7th Foot, to be capt., vice William Henry Surman, who exchanges.

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

Capt. Henry Brackenbury, from 2nd Foot, to be adjt., vice Capt. Dunning, promoted.

Capt. John James S. O'Neill, 20th Foot, to be instructor of musketry, vice Capt. Geraghty, 20th Foot, removed to a staff appointment.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. William Albert Stratton, half-pay, late 6th Foot, to be deputy quartermaster-general at the Mauritius, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. the Hon. Francis Colborne, C.B., who resigns that appointment.

UNATTACHED.

Lieut. Charles James Urquhart, from the 65th Foot, to be capt., without purchase.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Assist. Commissary-Gen. George Darley Lardner to be deputy commissary-gen., vice Strickland, placed upon half-pay; Deputy Assist. Commissary-General Duncan Campbell Napier to be assist. commissary-gen., vice Lardner.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Hillman, from the 6th Foot, to be staff-assist.-surg., vice Walsh, placed upon half-pay.

The surname of the gentleman appointed a staff-assist.-surg. in the *Gazette* of the 16th of May, 1862, is "Belemore" and not "Belimore," as previously stated.

BREVET.

Col. Commandant John Fraser, retired upon full pay, Royal Marine Artillery, to have the honorary rank of major-general under her Majesty's order in Council of the 13th of November, 1858.

Lieut.-Col. James M. Primrose, 43rd Foot, dept.-adjt.-gen., Madras, having completed five years' service in the rank of lieut.-col., to be col. under the 8th clause of the Royal Warrant of the 14th of October, 1858.

Capt. William Augustus Armstrong, Bombay Army, to be major.

Quartermaster Thomas Airy, half-pay 24th Foot, to have the honorary rank of capt.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut.-Gen. John Fraser, col. of the 37th Foot, on the 29th of May, 1862:—

Major-Gen. William Fluydyer to be lieut-gen.

Col. the Hon. George Cadogan, C.B., from half-pay depot battalion, to be major-gen.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Richard Jenkins, capt. on half-pay unattached, staff officer of pensioners, to be col.

Major Graham Le Fevre Dickson, half-pay unattached, to be lieut.-col.

Capt. Robert Cecil Dudgeon, 61st Foot, to be Major.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of Major-General the Hon. Robert Bruce, on the 27th of June, 1862:—

Brevet-Col. John Charles Hope Gibsona, from lieut.-col., 17th Lancers, and commandant of the cavalry depot at Maidstone, to be major-gen.

Lieut.-Col. John Hope Wingfield, 15th Foot, to be col.

Major James Gubbins, 23rd Foot, to be lieut.-col.

Capt. George Henry Vesey, Royal Artillery, to be major.

The promotions of the undermentioned officers to be ante-dated as follows:—

Major-Gen. George Dixon, as lieut.-gen., to May 30, 1862.

Brevet-Col. Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., as major-gen., to May 30, 1862.

Major and Lieut.-Col. George Howard Vyse, 2nd Life Guards, as col., to May 30, 1862.

Capt. and Brevet Major George Barstow, Royal Artillery, as lieut.-colonel, to May 30, 1862.

Capt. Edward William Bray, 83rd Foot, as major, to May 30, 1862.

Major Gen. Frederick Maunsel, col. of the 53d Foot, as lieut.-gen., to June 1, 1862.

Brevet Col. Arthur Johnstone Lawrence, C.B., as major-gen., to June 1 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Edmund Wodehouse, 24th Foot, as col., to June 1, 1862.

Major Adolphus William Desart Burton, C.B., 7th Dragoon Guards, as lieut.-col., to June 1, 1862.

Capt. Alexander Cameron Gleig, Royal Artillery, as major, to June 1, 1862.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major Gen. Benjamin Francis Dalton Wilson, on the 6th of July, 1862:—

Brevet Col. Charles P. Ainslie, from lieut.-col., half-pay 14th Hussars, to be major-gen.

Lieut.-Col. Archibald Niel Campbell, 48th Foot, to be col.

Major Charles F. Torrens Daniell, half-pay unattached, major of brigade in the Ionian Islands, to be lieut.-col.

Capt. Frederick Edward Sorell, 90th Foot, to major.

INDIA-OFFICE, *July* 18.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

MADRAS ARMY.

41st N.I.—Capt. Charles Osbaldiston Lukin to be major, vice MacViccar, transferred to Invalid Pension List.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Ensign Robert Francis Taylor to be lieut., in succession to MacViccar, transferred to the Invalid Pension List.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the undermentioned officers to resign their commissions:—

Lieut. Robert Dougal, late 53rd Bengal N. I.

Lieut. Frank Robertson, of the Bombay Engineers.

ADMIRALTY, *March* 26.

Corps of Royal Marines—Colonel Commandant Alexander Anderson to be major general on the fixed establishment of the corps, vice Wesley, to retired full pay.

ADMIRALTY, *July* 16.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—First Lieut. William Morris Pritchett to be adjutant, vice McMeekan, promoted.

ADMIRALTY, *July* 21.

Royal Marine Artillery—Second Lieut. Alexander George Anson to be first lieut., vice Studdert, placed on half-pay.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

From July 18th to July 25th.

Commander—J. H. Cave (add.), to the Hawke, as inspecting-commander of the coast guard, vice Partridge, whose period of service has expired. The appointment of Commander Fairholme to the coast guard has been cancelled.

Lieutenants—G. A. T. Drake, to the Severn; T. Barrett, H. F. Campbell, A. St. Clair, J. C. Patterson, W. M. Latham, and F. A. Wetherall, to be Liffey; the Hon. C. D. Tracey, to the Shannon, for gunnery duties.

Sub-Lieutenant—G. C. E. Lockhart, to the Severn.

Masters—G. S. Alldrick, to the Severn; A. J. A. Parks (add.), to the Cumberland, for the service in the Eclipse.

Surgeons—Dr. R. Hastings to the Liffey; H. Loney to the Severn; and F. W. Davis, to the Spiteful; J. Jack, to be surgeon-superintendent of the Ironsides, convict ship.

Paymaster—W. Wiles, to the Severn.

Assistant-Surgeons—H. G. Ruby and H. F. Nathan, to the Liffey; C. L. Cunningham (acting), to the Cambridge; W. J. Bluett, Dr. D. A. Moxey, to the Severn; F. K. Richardson, to the Majestic.

Midshipmen—C. G. Whitelock, J. T. Kilgour, E. Drummond, J. R. E. Pattison, W. F. Snowden, A. P. Patton, F. M. Bland, J. C. Paget, and C. F. Cox, to the Severn; E. Payne, to the Doris; E. S. Nuthall, L. P. Willan, R. B. Evans, A. E. Denny, C. W. Jones, and A. C. Harris, to the Liffey.

Assistant Paymasters—H. E. Ray, to the Severn, A. G. Young, to the Edinburgh.

Master's Assistants—E. G. W. Hilliard, to the Lizard; J. H. Woolward and J. F. Barnes, to the Liffey; A. F. Carroll, to the Galatea; F. E. Thompson, to the Dasher; E. E. Greaves and Selby Lillburne, to the Severn.

Second Master—W. H. Purvis, supernumerary in the Victory, confirmed.

Naval Cadets—W. C. N. Gould, to the Edgar as supernumerary; J. M. Macquh

pointed out a spot from whence I saw Mr. Kirschner remove a handkerchief containing all the property, which the prosecutrix claimed as her's.

Cross-examined by the prisoner, Ismail.—I, and the Duffadar seized you ; I apprehended the prisoner Calloo on Tuesday night, in a dhobie's house at Nagpara, on a charge of robbing the prosecutrix. He said "those persons took me there when they were removing ornaments from her person, I came away and stood at a long distance."

His Worship again postponed the further examination of the case.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Charles Cluskey, seaman of the ship *Shaftesbury*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the above ship. The prisoner in this case summoned the Captain and several officers of the ship for an alleged assault, which was investigated by the senior Magistrate and dismissed.

Captain Bennison said, that on the evening before last and the previous morning the prisoner refused to do duty. He had done no work since. He had been ordered to broom down the deck after 6 o'clock.

The prisoner in defence said, I refused after 6 o'clock. I can't sail with 'em.

Patrick Horgan, Water Police Constable said, that he heard the prisoner refuse duty yesterday, (Friday) morning.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour, for four weeks, or if the ship sailed within that period he would be sent on board.

LAW.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

THE Chief Justice will sit in Chambers at the Court house of the late Supreme Court, on Monday, the 25th instant, at half-past ten o'clock and afterwards in the second Court for hearing the cases part heard before him prior to the 14th instant.

A division Court consisting of Sir Joseph Arnould and Mr. Justice Couch will also sit in the large Court for the disposal of Ecclesiastical and Plea Side Causes.

List of Causes for trial this day.

BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD AND MR. JUSTICE COUCH IN THE LARGE COURT.

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Matter of the Will of Govind Ragowjee Moray, deceased. Savetriboye, widow *vs.* Succaram Ragowjee and another. In the Goods of Dadoo Mania, deceased. Rama, widow *vs.* Bhagee, widow.

PLEA SIDE.

Exparte Causes.

10. Culliandass Kirparam *vs.* Hurkuntroy Nowrungroy.

11. Vellabaee, widow &c., *vs.* Pussa Mooljee.

15. Frank Cutler and another *vs.* Sivundram Chimonram.

Defended Causes.

27. James Meckenzie Maclean and another *vs.* David Sassoon and others.

28. Vitram Amboidass *vs.* Mungesh Pandoorung.

29. Nowrojee Merwanjee *vs.* Ramchunder Dada Naique.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE IN SECOND COURT.

Motion for hearing.

Mistry Mahomed Hajee *vs.* Memon Mahomed Cassum (part heard.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of Abdool Aziz bin Ebrahim deceased, (part heard.)

Sawood bin Abdool Aziz *vs.* Hossa, widow of the said deceased (part heard.)

Sawood bin Abdool Aziz *vs.* Abdoola bin Abdool Aziz (part heard.)

In the Goods of Abdool Aziz bin Ebrahim, deceased, Hossa, widow *vs.* Sawood bin Abdool Aziz, (part heard.)

Plea Side.

26. Lalloobhoy Ramdass trading, &c. *vs.* Dewjee Vurya, (part heard.)

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—SATURDAY, AUG. 23.

(BEFORE J. F. HOME, ESQ.)

James Davys, Master of the Ship "Virginia" vs. Soojaoodeen Tyebjee & Co.

Mr. Kelly for the plaintiff.

Mr. Cumroodeen, for the defendants.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is Master of the ship *Virginia*, to recover from the defendants, who were charterers of that vessel, the sum of Rs. 500, (being a portion of a larger sum of Rs. 646, the excess having been abandoned by plaintiff for the purpose of this action), being the balance due by the latter for freight on 914 tons of coals, at the rate of eighteen shillings per ton. For the defence it was contended that the right delivery of cargo as contemplated by the charter-party had not taken place, the defendants having been damnified by the Captain not having delivered the coal by weight to the parties to whom it had been sold by the defendants. From the evidence it appeared that the Captain had delivered all the 914 tons of coals which he was bound to deliver under the bill of lading. The charter-party however, did not appear to bear the construction contended for by Mr. Cumroodeen. A verdict was accordingly entered in favour of plaintiff for the amount claimed, and costs certified.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

KURRACHEE, 20th *August* 1862.

THE steamers *Berenice* and *Dalhousie* arrived here on the 17th instant, bringing the 23rd Regiment N.L.I. corps, to replace the 2nd Belooch regiment ordered on field service to China. The former steamer leaves to-day ; so I send you this scrap by her. Mr. Mansfield, the Commissioner, left this on Monday last, with his staff of officials on a special trip to Sukkur and up-country, and will return in the course of next month. In November, he will start again in his cold weather tour throughout the districts of the province, returning in March next. Kurrachee is as dull as can be at present : even the theatrical performance announced to come off this evening, has been unavoidably postponed. I alluded, in my last, to the subject of the one per cent. house-tax, the payment of which the camp residents were determined to resist. The special meeting of the Municipal Commission resulted in a resolution to petition the Commissioner with a view to ascertain the extent to which the Municipal Act can be made to apply so far as the Camp was concerned. The petition was duly forwarded, and the Commissioner's reply is significant enough. Mr. Mansfield states that the Act cannot be made applicable to any town, unless a majority of the inhabitants present a petition praying for the same ; and that even if Camp be formally declared a part of the municipality, the concession would be more in name than in fact, inasmuch as permission would have to be obtained of the military authorities before any public work could be set on foot. Here the matter rests : what the municipal members intend doing, I cannot at present say. A local print is making itself absurdly notorious by ridiculing the second Judge of our Small Cause Court—one Amooneedeen. This gentleman has been in the judicial line for some years now, and has gained the esteem of every section of the community. It is well known, that he acts under the immediate orders of the first Judge, Mr. Middleton ; so that you may be sure that he is not liable to err in matters judicial. The recent stupid attacks of the *Our Paper* would not be noticed here, were it not that they mislead other journals. Mr. Amooneedeen is an old friend of the Governor of Bombay, who, when he was in Sind, expressed his admiration of the manner in which he acquitted himself in his office of Moonsiff.

A sepoy of the Belooch battalion is in custody for assaulting a Municipal peon, who interfered in preventing the former from walking off with a camel which he wanted badly to enable him to escape to his village. The assault was an atrocious one ; but the injured man is doing well in the hospital. A few days ago, three sepoys of the same regiment were apprehended by the Police authorities for rambling about at night with housebreaking implements in their possession, and delivered over to the military authorities for trial. A famous regiment this !

The *Sindian*, I observe, reports a decrease in the cultivation of cotton of nearly 5,000 beegas in Upper Sind, compared with the year 1860-61. In the experiments in the cultivation of *Imphee*, there has been a deficiency during the year in the quantity of seed sown. In a talooka in the Hydrabad districts, the Zemindars, an opulent class of people, and, withal intelligent, are not disposed to continue its cultivation, preferring that of *Jowaree*, which is, they say, equal if not superior to *Imphee*. The labours of the late Deputy Collector, Captain Cowpar, have thus been in vain ! Intelligence was received by the Commissioner from the frontier districts, that the town of Meerpoor in the Jacobabad districts had fallen, owing to the water of the inundation "percolating through the ground." The records and treasure had to be removed to another station. The weather is very warm ! the late rain has not cooled the atmosphere in the slightest degree. I close this letter, being pressed for time, the packets being about to close.

POONA.

HER MAJESTY'S 95th Regiment will leave this station early in October next. The Head Quarters of the Regiment will proceed to Kurrachee, and the Left Wing to Aden. This intelligence, we greatly regret to say, is quite authentic.

We have been informed that the above movements have been ordered after reference by Sir William Mansfield to the Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Hugh Rose, as to whether the regiment was to proceed to China, or to be disposed of as above. It is probable that no troops will now be required for field service in China.

We believe Her Majesty's 4th King's own Regiment will be brought to this station, and that the 10th Regiment Native Infantry now stationed at Kolapoor is to be removed from thence to Poona after the monsoon.—*Observer, Aug. 23.*

THE ball for which Lady Mansfield issued her cards of invitation came off last evening. A more brilliant assembly, we are assured by an enthusiastic correspondent, seldom graced the halls of pleasure ; the stately matron and the blooming maiden, the old warrior and the young aspirant after fame, all wore on their features the glow of happiness. The native gentlemen to whom every mark of respectful courtesy was accorded appeared to enjoy with an equal relish the pleasures of the evening. The bands of the 25th and 26th regiments kindly placed at Lady Mansfield's disposal by the respective Colonels continued from half-past 9, to early dawn, to fling over the scene of gaiety the charms of well-selected music. Amongst the ceremony were—Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, the Hon. Mr. Frere and Miss Frere, Mr. and Mrs. Inverarity, Mr. and Mrs. Tristram, and several other members of the Legislative Council, as well as of the Civil Service. The military department was represented by Major General Hobson, Brigadier Heath, Col. Thesiger, Col. Raines, C.B., Col. Stewart, Colonel Powell, Major Trower, and all the officers of the garrison, staff, or executive.

Seldom had such a gathering of female beauty adorned the temple of Terpsichore, the elegance of their dresses, and the dignity and grace of their expression and movement lent a charm to the scene of unsurpassed loveliness. About 1 o'clock the supper rooms were thrown open, when every variety which could tempt the appetites of the joyful throng was displayed and the constant popping of the Moselle Corks told only too well that the hospitality of Sir William and Lady Mansfield was of no meagre description. About 4 o'clock the festive scene was brought to a conclusion and all retired to dream on the vanished pleasures of the evening.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

AN UNPLEASANT AFFAIR.—There has been an unpleasant affair in the *United Service Club*. Colonel Priestly and Captain Fitzgerald are both members of the Commissariat Committee, or Commission, and in an after-dinner conversation at the Club, the Captain is said to have expressed an opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, which, in relation both to his public and private character, was considered so far from complimentary by the Colonel that he forthwith left the room, and "reported progress" to Head-Quarters. Whether he would have been equally communicative had the speaker been of the toad order we cannot say. The public it is thought feel enough confidence in his Excellency to expect that he will leave Captain Fitzgerald to his own opinions and counsel the Colonel to confine his reports to the Commissariat department. The Club appears alive to its duty, as we note a call for an extraordinary general meeting "to consider a matter which will be brought before it." We do not go with those who hold that a Club is a place in which a man may give unbridled liberty to his tongue, and no one has a right to notice it ; but on the other hand a casual opinion expressed is not to be snapt at to be used to the detriment, possibly to the ruin, of an unsuspecting speaker.

We have no doubt that the Club will come to a right conclusion, and draw the line fairly between the freedom and immunity which are ordinarily supposed to exist in an association of gentlemen, and that outrage of it which it would be equally mischievous not to notice.—*Indian Empire, Aug. 13.*

MADRAS.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

SATURDAY, 16TH AUGUST 1862.

THE Court was crowded at noon this day to witness the opening of the High Court ; the Pleaders of the late Sudder Court mustering in large numbers. One gentleman in his B.L. gown and hood put himself into the seat at the Bar Table hitherto generally occupied by the Advocate General, which however he soon afterwards vacated.

The Judges Sir C. Scotland, Sir A. Bittleston, and Messrs. T. L. Strange, H. D. Phillips, and H. Frere came into Court about half-past twelve, the Master and Sheriff occupying seats on the left and right respectively of the Bench.

The Chief Justice then spoke as follows :—

The Supreme and Sudder Courts have ceased to exist, and the jurisdiction exercised by these Courts is now amalgamated and transferred to H. M. High Court of Judicature of this Presidency.

A little time will be necessary to make the arrangements and alterations required for the conduct of the business and practice of the High Court in respect of both the original and appellate jurisdiction under the several provisions of the Charter, and to issue new tables of fees.

To admit of this and to provide as far as practicable for the due administration of justice in the meantime, the arrangements I am about to state are those thought necessary for the present.

All the Officers of the late Supreme and Sudder Courts will continue in the discharge of their duties as at present for four months to admit of due consideration in making the necessary official changes and arrangements.

As regards the original business of the Court the proceedings in Civil suits pending on the 15th of the present month, will be dealt with according to the practice as it existed in the late Supreme Courts as nearly as circumstances will permit. Of the suits not yet heard a distinct list will be made and they will be heard in due course, so as to secure to the suitors the priority in point of time to which they are entitled.

The procedure both original and appellate in all Civil suits between party and party commenced after the 15th of the present month will be governed by the Code of Civil Procedure (being Act 8 of 1859) and the other legislative enactments in force relating to Civil Procedure.

With respect to proceedings within the jurisdiction of the late Supreme Court, to which the Code of Civil Procedure does not apply, the practice and procedure remain the same except in matters Matrimonial, which are to be regulated as near as may be by the rules of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial cases in England.

It will be necessary to frame and issue new tables of fees and a body of new general rules applicable to the practice and procedure of the Court in Civil suits and in the exercise of its other ordinary original jurisdiction, and amongst other things for the purpose of introducing a simple procedure in intestate and testamentary causes. Tables of fees and one or two rules applicable to the Code of Civil Procedure will be issued immediately ; but with so little time and consideration allowed, they are to be regarded as temporary only. The other tables of fees and the body of general Rules will be prepared and issued as soon as practicable.

Until new Rules have been made the rules of practice of the late Supreme Court will extend as far as applicable to the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court (Civil and Criminal) if not contrary to the Letters Patent or the Act authorizing them in the Code of Civil Procedure.

To prevent as far as possible doubts and uncertainties and perhaps unnecessary expense in applying in practice the provisions of the Procedure Code, some general orders and directions will be issued for the immediate guidance of the Officers of the Court and the suitors and practitioners.

The business pending in the Sudder Court on the 15th of the present month will also be dealt with according to the practice and procedure as it existed in that Court. And the same procedure and practice will with some little alteration continue for the present to regulate the appellate business of the High Court (except appeals from the Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction of the Court) and its proceedings as a Court of reference and revision. All the rules of the late Sudder Court will extend to such business so far as they are not contrary to the letters Patent or the Act authorising them until altered by Rules of the High Court.

With reference to the Practitioners of the High Court.

The Barristers or Advocates and the Solicitors and Attornies who were admitted on the rolls of the late Supreme Court, and the Vakeels of the Sudder Court will be admitted and enrolled as Advocates, Vakeels, and Attornies respectively of the High Court.

The Advocates will be entitled to appear and plead in all business before the Court. The Vakeels will be entitled to appear and plead and act for the suitors, in such appellate and other business as would have been within the jurisdiction of the late Sudder Court but not in any matter of ordinary original jurisdiction. The Attornies will be admitted to appear and act for the suitors in all business before the Court.

The question of how far with reference to the provisions and intention of the Letters Patent the Court ought to preserve to the Advocates and Attorney the privilege they have exercised of practising in the same manner as Vakeels in the late Sudder Court has been under consideration. In this respect both Advocates and Attornies have for a considerable time been allowed to practice on exactly the same footing, and with at very sufficient reasons, the status of the Practitioners in the late Supreme and Sudder Courts should be fairly and equally preserved.

The Judges see no sufficient reasons for making a distinction and any Advocate or Attorney therefore who was admitted and enrolled in the late Supreme Court may within a year apply to be admitted a Vakeel of the High Court.

But if admitted he will not be entitled to practice as a Vakeel in any matter of ordinary original, civil, or criminal jurisdiction or in appeals from any case of ordinary civil jurisdiction, or any criminal case reserved.

With reference to the qualification and admission of practitioners of the High Court in future rules will be made so soon as the Judges have had an opportunity of fully considering the subject.

As to the sittings of the Court :—For the present Sir A. Bittleston and myself, or one of us, will sit here to dispose of the suits *pending* in the late Supreme Court, and we shall both sit for the hearing of the ordinary original Civil business and all other matters within the jurisdiction of the late Supreme Court except such as one Judge may hear and determine. The pending suits will be proceeded with at the first sitting of the Court here.

For the hearing of appeals in cases of original civil jurisdiction either from the decision of a single Judge or a Court composed of two Judges,—a Court of Appeal composed of three Judges will, when necessary, sit here. But in connection with this, I may mention that in cases of considerable importance where an appeal would lie to the Privy Council it is a matter for consideration, whether the Court in the first instance should not when practicable be so constituted as that an appeal may go direct to the Privy Council.

Sir A. Bittleston will sit in his Chambers or other convenient room for the settlement of issues and hearing applications with reference to plaints, summonses, appearances, and other proceedings in which one Judge may exercise the ordinary original jurisdiction of the Court.

In the Insolvent Court either Sir A. Bittleston or myself will for the present sit ; but in a little time probably one of the Judges of the late Sudder Court will sometimes sit.

At the Criminal Sessions either Sir A. Bittleston or myself will for the present as hitherto preside. And for the hearing of points of law reserved in criminal cases arrangement will be made when necessary for the sitting here of a Court composed of two Judges.

With regard to the appellate business—not being appeals from the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Court :—The Judges of the late Sudder Court will constitute an Appeal Court sitting at the Sudder Court-house to dispose at once of the business pending in the Sudder Court on the abolition of the Court (of which a separate list will be made.) As soon as the new appeal business requires it, an appeal Court will sit either here or at the Sudder Court-house. In this Court I shall generally preside, and so soon as this Court sits the Court engaged in disposing of the late Sudder Court business will continue to sit as a Division Court composed of two Judges, one of such Judges being Mr. Justice Strange or the next senior Judge.

Rules regulating the sittings of the Court will hereafter be made, and I may at once say that there will be no longer a division of the year into four Terms.

The Court of ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction will sit here on the 12th September, and will proceed with the cases pending in the late Supreme Court, and to hear applications a single Judge will sit here on Friday, the 29th August.

The sitting of the Sudder Court will be as usual.

The Advocate General having made one or two enquiries in regard to future proceedings, the Court rose.—*Times, Aug. 19.*

H. M.'s HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

SATURDAY, 16TH AUGUST 1862.

In completion of the Report published yesterday, we subjoin a continuation of the proceedings on the opening of the Court on Saturday :—

After the Chief Justice read the statement already given in reply to enquiries from the Advocate General, he said, that as the seal of the new High Court was not yet ready, it would, when ready, be affixed *nunc protunc* to any proceedings in future suits that required to be sealed:—also that the seal of the late Supreme Court would be affixed to all Orders and Decrees that were now in Minutes :—and that as to the future admission, as attornies, of those who were now articled Clerks, the Court would call for a list of them, and would mention on a future day what determination they had arrived at in the matter.

The Advocate General then said, that his Lordship had just mentioned, that, pending the passing of new Rules, the original business of the High Court was to be conducted under the Rules of the late Supreme Court *when* not, contrary to Act VIII. of 1859 ; but, he apprehended, that it would be found extremely difficult to say how far these two sets of Rules did, or did not conflict, applying as they did to two entirely different systems ; and bearing in mind that, in Calcutta, the High Court had found it so utterly impracticable to work under Act VIII. of 1859, though ordered by the Secretary of State to do so, that their very first proceeding was to request the Legislature to suspend its Standing Orders, in order to pass an Act to set aside a very great part of Act VIII. 1859, he would only express his hope that this thrusting upon the Court so unsuitable a Code of Procedure might not prove to be another instance of the truth of the well known remark of the Chancellor Oxenstiern to his son, "*Nescis mi fili quantula scientia gubernatur mundus !*"

The Chief Justice said that no doubt difficulties and considerable ones, might be expected to arise in practice, but he hoped that if all parties would address themselves cordially to the task of solving those difficulties, and making the best of their present position, the Court might be enabled to carry out the intentions of the Charter to the benefit and advantage of suitors and the public.—*Times, August 19.*

SIND.

THE Commissioner leaves for Upper Sind on Monday, instead of yesterday, as at first intended.

We are glad to learn that no damage has resulted to the Railway from the heavy rains on Thursday night. Last Thursday afternoon we were favored with rain which lasted with some intermission, till early the following morning. Since then the weather was threatening, but no rain fell. The ponds are quite full.—*Sindian, Aug. 16.*

From Major H. W. R. GREEN, C.B.,
Acting Political Superintendent, Jacobabad.

To The COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, I have this day received intelligence that the greater part of the town of Meerpore has fallen. This has been caused by the water of the inundation percolating through the ground, as the bund erected round the town is intact.

2. The Government records and treasure I have directed to be transferred to Mobaruckpore. I have, &c.,

H. GREEN,
Acting Political Superintendent.

Jacobabad, 9th August 1862.—*Sindian Aug. 20.*

TELEGRAPHIC STATIONS.—The following is a list of Telegraph Offices now open in Sind for the receipt of messages ; —Kurrachee, Kotree, Hydrabad, Budleena, Nuggur Parkur, Tarooshia, Sukkur, Shikarpore Jacobabad, Kusmore, Rajunpore, and Dera Gazee Khan ; Keamaree and Ghizree are Harbour Stations for Kurrachee and Ghizree.—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee) Aug. 19.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE shock of an earthquake was felt at Seakote, on the afternoon of the 10th instant.—*Delhi Gazette, Aug. 19.*

LAST Sunday a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Lahore about 2 P. M., and another about a quarter to nine yesterday evening.—*Lahore Chronicle Aug. 16.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

CHINA.

GENERAL RESUME.

(From the China Overland Trade Report, July 26.)

THE last issue of this report was dated the 11th inst. and was published for transmission per steamer *Emeu*, sailed the day following. It was then advised that the progress of events had not altered the political aspect of affairs ; that the mortality among the allied troops at Shanghai had sensibly decreased, the entire force being entrenched within their lines, with the exception of a few men to occupy two important outposts ; that the Taipings had retired from the immediate vicinity of Shanghai the contiguous district remaining in their undisputed possession ; that Nanki continued to be hotly besieged by the Imperialists, the head the command of the river, and the ascendance by land ; that the Taipings remained in force a few miles to the rear of Ningpo, cutting off all communication with the interior ; that the Shanghai market for raw silk had opened, and that so far from the rebels being inimical to trade or unworthy of confidence for the transit of the article, it had come to light that both the silk and the money which was sent to purchase it, passed through their Custom houses, at a regular fixed tariff, which the dealers placed the utmost reliance on.

Proof was adduced that order and contentment prevailed in the silk districts held by the Taipings, and that they had been grossly maligned The blind adherence of the British Minister to the Imperial cause, to the sacrifice of British interests and realty rights, was also dilated on. Affairs at Japan were represented as appearing more satisfactory, judging from the acting British Minister having resumed the residence at Yeddo.

Since then matters have remained in *statu quo*, the heat of the summer and the ripening of the harvest having no doubt tended much to stop military operations. Cholera at Shanghai of a fatal type, continues to be very prevalent and it is to be feared that a heavy mortality continues in the British and French garrisons. The Taipings have retired from the vicinity entirely, and the country, which was described but a few weeks ago as having been ravaged and almost depopulated by the insurgents, is now described to be a smiling land, bearing luxuriant harvests, and maintaining a happy and industrious population. The silk trade as continued to be conducted upon a very large scal through the medium explained in the last repor—transit dues being levied *en route* by the Taipings for their own behoof, and both transit dues and expo duties levied by foreign intervention for the behoof of the Mandarins. The same degree of confidence as was presented last mail continues to exist in the good faith of the Taipings as to this silk trade, although it is known that a squabble has arisen among some of the Chiefs, as to the apportionment of the transit dues.

Affairs at Nanking appear to be in prisely the same state as last advised. Both imperialistand Taipings have reinforced their armies. It is reped, but not on reliable authority, that the Chung-wo (the Taiping generalissimo who lately operated in the neighbourhood of Shanghai) has gone to the relief of Nanking ; but the probability is that he is making arrangements at harvest time for the supply of grain for the Taiping hosts until the ensuing year. Food in the valley of the Yangtsze is scarce and dear ; and doubtless forms the first consideration with the contending forces. It should be mentioned, that the genera opinion of the foreign community is, that the Imperists cannot take Nanking without extraneous assistan Still the energy of the Peking government in placing and maintaining a large army before the place, certaly excites some surprise.

At Ningpo also matters remain as at represented. The same arrangement as exists at Shghai must have been made with the Taipings as to the conduct of the trade into the interior—for it is report that considerable contracts have been made for Silk for delivery at Ningpo.

There is one important conclusion to be drawn from the policy of the Taipings as lately strongly developed—namely, that even should the whole of the tea and silk districts fall into their hands, nothing is further from their intentions than to stop the trade in those articles. The anticipation of their doing so is clearly proved to have been a fallacy.

Another prominent feature becomes developed by the late course of events—namely, the policy of the British in holding the open ports for the behoof of the Imperialists, produces this effect. The Taipings exact as much transit duty on Tea and Silk, perhaps more, than they would if they held the port whence the same may be exported. On the other hand, the Imperialists, holding the ports as they do under British guns, not only exact full export and transit dues, but much in addition for the expenses of the war ! So that the foreign export Trade, whereof a vast proportion is British, is taxed many fold for upholding the Imperial cause, to say nothing of the expense and mortality attending the force employed. And beyond this it should be mentioned, that British manufactures, being unable to bear these excessive imposts, are seriously interfered with ; and the consequence is that bullion having to be employed for the purchase of silk and tea at rates enhanced by the excessive dues levied by both belligerents, the exchange is unduly driven against Great Britain and the United States.

There is no marked feature in the intelligence conveyed by this mail from any of the Northern Ports. Silk is abundant at Shanghai, and Teas at Hankow, Kewkiang and Foochow. The number of steamers plying on the Yangtsze excites unfeigned astonishment. Rates of freight have however materially declined, and appearances would warrant the conclusion that there is an excess of competition in the Trade. The business of the Northern ports has not realised the expectations formed at the commencement of the season. At Swatow, the state of anarchy which prevailed is fast disappearing before the progress of law and order which the development of a legitimate trade so surely involves. At Canton, the mandarins and merchants have at last become penetrated with the conviction that the port has lost its trade, and that unless something be done to restore it, it will be lost beyond redemption. Some schemes are on the *tapis*, which have for their object the opening up of the interior, by means of steam. Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless the fact, that the communication between Canton and Hankow is capable of being improved, so as to compete with the Yangtsze route *in so far as the traffic from the south is concerned.* The amount of tonnage in the China waters at present is very large indeed, and although shipping is undoubtedly a little over abundant, still the amount of business transacted is greatly on the increase, and none of those panics are probable which under such circumstances have hitherto prostrated shipping interests. The native traffic on the Coast carried on by steamers is greatly on the increase, and the probability seems that in this respect, the most sanguine expectations will be more than realised.

The most important intelligence of the fortnight, and it is very important indeed, refers to Japam. On the 26th ulto, the Japanese anniversary of the former attack a second attempt was made to assassinate the British Minister at Yeddo—this happily failed in its main object, although two British Marines lost their lives upon the occasion. The attempt was made by a single individual, one of the native guard appointed to protect the legation. Knowing the password, he approached the British sentries at night, suddenly extinguished the light, and attacked them by surprise. He killed them both, but one shot him in the scuffle. The noise alarmed the Minister, and the attack failed. The assassin escaped, committed suicide immediately, and was found dead in his quarters.

For some weeks previously, it was well known that some leading Damios (Nobles) had been making strong demonstrations towards a revolution ; the avowed object being to expel the foreigners by murdering some and holding the rest as hostages. The plain fact of the case is that Feudalism prevails in Japan in the fullest sense of the word. The country is overpeopled, and the institution of suicide tends to make human life of little account. The Damios have immense retinues, and some of their followers are so entirely devoted to their interests, that they cheerfully hold their lives at the disposal of their chiefs. The assassin who made the abovenamed attempt was doubtless a retainer of one of the Damois inimical to foreigners, who had managed to have the man enrolled upon the guard appointed to protect the British legation.

Latterly a number of the Damios have sent in official intimations to Government, to the effect that certain of their retainers had deserted—their plain meaning being, that these deserters were pledged to the scheme of assassinating foreigners. There is certainly a strong party in both the State and the country, favorable to foreigners, yet the Damios of the opposite tendency are both powerful and bold. Reliable information has been obtained as to the movements of these latter, and it is known that they have pledged themselves to the expulsion of foreigners.

The cause of the animosity of these Damios to foreigners is two-fold. *Imprimis*, the emoluments derived from foreign trade tend materially to strengthen the hands of the Ruling Powers, an effect which feudal nobles naturally view with repugnance. *Secondly*, foreign trade elevates the mercantile and working classes, who making common cause with Government against the encroachment of the Damios, naturally form an element in the State, highly antagonistic, both physically and morally to feudalism.

At all events, to such a pitch of partisanship have the rebellious Damois arrived, that they have instilled among their devoted followers a feeling nothing short of fanaticism. Their weapon is assassination, which they have been taught by the current of events to believe that foreigners cannot grapple with. They have declared their intention of expelling foreigners from Japan by the means of assassination, and if they have at their command such instruments as made this last attempt on the British Minister, there can be little doubt of their ultimate success.

The political aspect therefore of Japan affairs is highly critical. To hold the government responsible is simply to weaken it, and to strengthen the cause of feudalism. The only feasible plan to counteract the diabolical system pursued, is to retaliate upon the recusant Damios, by taking and holding one of the many small islands which form their possessions for every assassination committed, until the anti-foreign confederacy being broken up, and the Government enabled to assume its proper responsibilities, the islands taken can be restored.

The first of the great opium fraud has been played out. The master of the *Tropic*, who delivered the opium deposited on board to his coadjutor in crime, Rustomjee, and who signed those fictitious receipts for opium, which the Banks advanced so largely upon, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eight years penal servitude only. Rustomjee is still detained in one of the forts at Macao, awaiting the return of the Governor of that settlement from Pekin, ere the question of his surrender or defender shall be decided. Little property has as yet been recovered.

THE OPIUM SWINDLE.

Supreme Court of Hongkong.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS, *June 19th.*

William Kent Stanford, late master of the receiving ship *Tropic*, was charged with larceny and conspiracy to defraud.

There were two indictments against the prisonear. The first charged, that he being Bailee of certain chests of opium for or on account of Walter Ormiston, the manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank,—and the Chartered Mercantile Bank, fradulently converted the opium to the use of persons other than the owners thereof. The indictment also charged the prisoner with having, within the harbour of Victoria stolen the opium from a boat.

The second indictment charged the prisoner that he being a Bailee of certain opium for on account of John Wharton Macleilan, the Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, London, and China,—and the Chartered Bank of India, London, and China, fraudulently converted the opium to the use of persons other than the owners.

The prisoner was also charged with stealing the opium from a boat within the harbour.

The Attorney General and Mr. Pollard were for the prosecution. Messrs. Kingsmill and Pauncefote for the defence.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to both charges.

Mr. Kingsmill pleaded for an extenuation of the sentence on the ground that the prisoner had done all in his power to assist the creditors with his books—that he was a man of small capacity and had been but the tool in the hands of Hormusjee and Rustomjee.

The Attorney General said, he rose with reluctance to press the matter severely against the prisoner but he, (the Attorney General) must say, in answer to Mr. Kingsmill, that the prisoner had not done all in his power to assist the injured parties. There were upwards of twelve hundred chests of opium then unaccounted for.

The Lord Chief Justice before passing sentence made a most able and affecting address to the prisoner, pointing out to him the enormity of his crime, and the dire distress and shame he had brought very many innocent persons to.

The prisoner was then sentenced to four years' penal servitude for the first offence, and four years' penal servitude for the second offence, the latter sentence to commence at the expiration of the first sentence.

By means of Stanford's representations, Hormusjee and Rustomjee obtained advances from the Chartered Mercantile Bank to the amount of ninety thousand dollars.—*Overland Trade Report.*

EARTHQUAKE AT FORMOSA.

We have been favored with some particulars of an earthquake which occurred about half-past nine P.M. on the 5th June last, at the south end of the island of Formosa, and was so severe as to be felt both at Amoy and at Shanghai.

The particulars we have received are as follow :—the schooner *Wild Wave* was lying at anchor at the hour and date above named, outside the harbor of Takow under Ape's Hill, at South West point of Formosa. Suddenly the schooner became much agitated, her anchor and chain indicating an appearance similar to what would be caused by the former dragging over a rocky bottom. There were two separate and distinct shocks, the latter being by far the more severe.

Upon enquiries being made on shore, it turned out as anticipated, that two severe shocks of an earthquake had been experienced. Fortunately the first shock did not inflict much damage, and serving as a warning, tended materially to lighten the catastrophe which followed. Thus a Spanish Padre who keeps a school near the Takow anchorage, ran out into the open upon feeling the first shock—escaping the consequences of the second, which caused the walls to fall out and the roof to descend with a crash.

In the city of Taiwanfoo, which is about 30 miles from Takow, the fall of houses from the second crash was so sudden and extensive that four hundred people were killed in an instant of time.

The shocks were severely felt in the harbor of Takow. The receiving ships and other vessels were tossed about with the utmost violence, and we hear did each other much damage by fouling. The water rose considerably by a majestic wave rolling in like an avalanche from the sea. The wharfs &c. were much damaged, but there was no loss sustained either to life or property. Some of the oldest inhabitants state that about fifteen years since, a similar catastrophe occurred. On that occasion however, the water left the bay of Takow quite dry, returning by one mighty effort from the sea.

It seems that the culture of Tea on the island of Formosa is on the increase, and that quite a little trade has sprung up in the article between Tamsui and Foochowfoo. The leaf is there cultivated and polished off, forming scented teas and Foochow packed Oolongs.—*Id.*

IMPORTS.

OPIUM.—Hongkong the only supply of the fortnight is the cargo of the mail steamer *China*, say 963 chests Malwa. The market for Bengal drug remained in the state last advised until the 18th inst., when the Calcutta steamer having gone, rates commenced gradually to advance and sales were made as high as $670 for Patna, and $658 for Benares. The demand has been good, and the stock on the market in this colony is not estimated at more than 300 chests. There has been some gambling going on. To day, time bargains fall due, and rates are a little down. For Malwa there has been a steady demand throughout the month, and unexceptionable drug readily commands quotations.

SHANGHAI.—*Malwa.*—The market has ranged from *tls* 553 to 557. for unexceptionable drug. The prevalence of hot weather has tended to make the cakes soft, which the dealers deeming an objection, there has been a little trouble in selecting, and importers in preference to submitting to such fastidiousness, have preferred shipping their drug elsewhere.

Patna advanced to 500 *taels* before the arrival of the mail—then it fell to 490 *taels*, when heavy clearances taking place it recovered itself.

The supplies of the fortnight amount to 1,000 chests Malwa, and 65 chests Patna. The deliveries for the same period are reported at 1,311 chests Malwa and 220 chests Patna, leaving an estimated stock on the 16th July of 1,434 chests of the former and 784 ditto of the latter.

FOOCHOWFOO.—The market is slightly firmer. The clearances of the fortnight are reported at 106 chests Malwa and only 2 chests Patna. Unexceptionable Malwa is scarce and wanted.

The following are the latest quotations :—

HONGKONG, *26th July* 1862.

Patna, $662½ to $665. Benares, $645 to $647. Malwa, $705.

SHANGHAI, *18th July* 1862.

Malwa, *taels* 555. Patna, *taels* 504.

FOOCHOWFOO, *17th July* 1862.

[Duty paid] Malwa, $775. Patna, $715.

COTTON—CANTON.—Owing to the continued scarcity of money amongst the Chinese, combined with the firmness of holders of cotton, the amount of business done during the fortnight has been trifling ; the settlements being reported at 500 bales Bombay and 700 ditto Shanghai. There has been little inclination to purchase, until within the last day or two, when the intelligence from England and the advices of shipments to China having ceased from Bombay, caused dealers to evince more disposition to augment their stocks, but not at existing rates. The stock in the pack houses on 23rd inst. is reported at 12,165 bales Bombay ; 2,500 bales Madras ; 610 bales Bengal ; and 2,620 bales Shanghai. The current quotations are, Bombay new, *tls.* 10.5 *a* 13 : old *tls.* 10 *a* 12.4 : Madras *tls.* 10 *a* 12.5. Bengal *tls.* 10 *a* 11.5, and Shanghai *tls.* 11.8 *a* 12.3.

HONGKONG.—Market quiet and no sales reported.

EXCHANGE BULLION, &c.—There has been but little paper in the market and the rate on London has declined about a farthing.

The following are the closing rates from Mr. Sharp's slip.

On London,—6 months' sight, 4/1½ *a* 4/7¾.
„ Australia,—60 days' sight 4/8¾ 4/9.
„ India.—3 days' sight Rs. 237.
„ Shanghai.—3 days' sight, Tls. 73½.
„ Do. 15 days' sight. Tls. 74½.
„ Do. 30 days' sight Tls. 75.
„ Singapore.-3 days' sight, 2 p. cent prem.
„ Do. 15 days' sight 1 p. cent prem.

Bar Silver, 17 dwts. 8½ per cent. prem.

Spec, 6¾ *a* 7 per cent. prem.

Mexican Dollars. English Igvoices, 3 per cent. prem.

Gold Leaf, $22,60 ₹ Tl. *Sovereigns*, $450 each.

SHANGHAI.—The business of the fortnight has been upon a moderate scale. Rates have slightly advanced and closed as under.

On London—at 6 months' sight, Bank Bills, 6/4½ to 6/4½. First Class private 6/[illegible] days' sight 26¾ °/o discount. Private 15 days' sight. 27½.

On Bombay, and Calcutta,—Banks Bills at 3 days' sight 314 to 315 Rs. per 100 *taels*.

Gold Bars.—*tls* 158 per 10 *tls.* weight.

*Bar Silver

The Bombay Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay:—August 25, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 26th JULY and 4th AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, Capt. R. T. Dundas, with the English Mails of the above dates arrived in our harbour this morning. She left Suez on the 13th and Aden 20th instant.

PASSENGERS.

From Suez.—Mr. H. R. Crocker; Dr. Miller; Mr. R. J. Bruce; Mrs. E. Davies; Mr. A. Carson; Mr. P. Watts; Mrs. Bristow; Miss Woods; Mr. Leeke; Mr. Moore; Capt. Leach; Captain Edgeworth; Colonel Younghusband; Mr. and Mrs. Bickersteith and Ayah; Mr. J. Brooksby; Capt. Cockerill; Mr. A. B. Collett; Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael and servant; Mrs. Reading and 5 children; Mr. Charles Greaves; Mr. Samuel Garton; Mr. and Mrs. Cooper; Mr. J. Potts; Mr. Wilmore; Mr. D. Holden; Mr. R. Cairnes; Mr. D. Lithgon; Mr. A. Rabb; Mr. W. Henderson; Mr. H. Aspin; and Captain Smith's native servant.

HEADS OF INTELIGENCE.

Recruiting goes forward very languidly in the Northern States of America. General Halleck has been appointed commander-in-chief. General Pope has announced his intention of quartering his army upon the places through which he passes. The President has signed the Confiscation Bill. The members for the Border States have replied to an appeal from the President respecting the emancipation scheme, again firmly refusing to accept it. Great despondency prevails generally in the Northern States. The Confederates have obtained some successes in the West. General Jackson is advancing on Harper's Ferry.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation calling upon his followers to unite in an expedition, the destination of which is not named. The Italian government has issued a manifesto denouncing the movement, and declaring its determination to suppress it. The French have increased the protection of the Papal frontiers.

Parliament will be prorogued on the 7th August.

Official notification has been given in the London *Gazette* that the distribution of the Delhi prize-money, to those whose shares have not been paid in India, will be commenced at the India-office on the 1st September next.

Subscriptions are being extensively entered into for the aid of the distressed operatives in the North. Her Majesty has subscribed £2,000 as Duchess of Lancaster.

A short discussion on the supply of cotton from India has taken place in the House of Lords.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service; John Walker, Esq., late Madras Civil Service—W. R. Smyth, Esq., Superintending Surgeon, Retired List, Madras Army—Ricketts, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service.

Miscellaneous: Professor Trail.

The rumour of an European intervention in American affairs is circumstantially revived.

The Roman question is beginning to excite serious discussions in the Italian Chamber. It is rumoured that the Austrian government is preparing to march in defence of Rome; but the reports is discredited.

The Portuguese Government is expected to open the ports to foreign grain in September, in consequence of the shortness of the harvest.

Her Majesty will go to the Continent on the 1st of September, and, after a brief stay with the King of the Belgians, will remain for some weeks in strict incognito at a castle near Gotha.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have considerably reduced the grant to the semi-official press for the current year. The Upper Chamber has passed the commercial treaty with France.

The Sultan's government has refused to demolish the fortresses in Belgrade. Servia persists in demanding their demolition.

The English Government are in communication with the Portuguese government in reference to the slave trade now carrying on under its flag on the coast of Africa.

Negotiations are spoken of between France and Austria with a view to a treaty of commerce.

The Turkish army is said to have suffered a severe check in the Herzegovina.

Great preparations are making in Lisbon for the approaching marriage of the young king.

Fresh conflagrations have taken place in Russian towns.

A conspiracy has been detected amongst the convicts at Brandisi to effect their escape and join the brigands in the Neapolitan provinces.

Murders, arising out of agrarian disputes, continue to be perpetrated in the south of Ireland.

The bill for enabling boards of guardians to extend the poor-rates, and, in extreme cases, to raise loans, has passed the Commons, and been read a second time in the House of Lords.

The repeal of the hop duties has been celebrated with great festivity by the hop-planters of Kent and Sussex.

At the Goodwood Meeting the Stewards' Cup was won by Lady Clifden, the Stakes by Boabdil, and the Cup by Tim Whiffler.

A statue to Camoens has been inaugurated in Lisbon.

A statue to Sir Hugh Myddelton has been inaugurated at Islington by Mr. Gladstone.

Prince Alfred has arrived at Kiel. The Danish government sent a member of the royal family to invite him to the summer palace.

Captain L. J. Trotter, of the late 2nd Bengal European Regiment, has been permitted to retire from the service.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11¾d. to 2s.; 30 days' 1s. 11⅞d. to 2s. 0⅛d. Bombay, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0⅛d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 104¾; Ditto Five-and-Half, 112.

Indian Five per Cents., 108½.

Consols for Money, 93½ to 93⅝; Ditto Account, Sept. 4, 93⅝ to 93¾.

Bank of England rate of discount stands at 2 per cent.

Money Market continues very easy.

The Stock Markets close not so active, owing to the introduction of several foreign loans.

Produce Markets generally firmer. *Tea* quiet. *Silk* steady. *Indigo* unchanged. *Sugar* has further advanced. *Rice* firm. *Saltpetre* dull. *Jute* has improved. *Cutch* advanced to 27s. per cwt. *Shellac* firmer.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 83s. to 87s.; good middling, 88s. to 90s.; fine middling, 91s. 6d. to 94s. per cwt. Market firmer.

Linseed sells at 66s. for Calcutta, and Bombay at 69s 6d.; *Rapeseed* quoted at 75s. for Guzerat, and Calcutta at 63s. for arrival.

Cocoa-nut Oil has advanced to £54 for Ceylon, and to £55 10s. for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 19d. per lb.; fair Broach, 14⅝d.; fair Dhollera, 13⅝d. per lb. Market is very firm.

Manchester Market.—Grey Shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 11s. per piece; 8½lbs., 13s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 4s. 6d. Mule Twist No. 40, good seconds, 21d. per lb. Market firm, but little doing.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE session of Parliament may now be considered over. Ministers have eaten their whitebait dinner at Greenwich, and Mr. Cobden has summed up the sins of the Administration in a speech distinguished rather by the desire than the power to inflict mischief. The grand point of the attack, chiefly, if not exclusively, directed against Lord Palmerston was, that the Government, Liberal by profession, and Conservative by practice, had failed in the three principles with which it started—Reform, Economy, Non-intervention. They had ignored the Reform Bill altogether, or, to use Mr. Cobden's peculiar expression, they had "kicked it out of existence;" instead of adopting a course of economy they had run into the most unwarrantable expenditure, in justification of which they had got up the bugbear invasion; and, instead of maintaining a strict neutrality, they were now rushing into a new Chinese war. The speech which put forth these charges was not one of Mr. Cobden's happiest efforts. He seemed to be labouring all throughout under the oppression of a weak cause. The accusations had little response amongst his hearers, and none in the country. He appeared to be quite conscious that if there was a grain of truth in his censures, it was only a grain, and that it was wholly insufficient to sustain the weight of the condemnation he pronounced upon the Cabinet. Lord Palmerstones reply, although by no means equal to the brilliant Philippics he has uttered on similar occasions, was perfectly conclusive in the way of facts and arguments, and was unusually temperate and cautious. He showed, beyond controversy, that the indifference to Reform was not attributable to him and his colleagues, but to the House of Commons and the nation in general, and to Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright in particular, who disgusted the people with Reform by the line of procedure they had adopted. Economy, he contended, did not consist in the mere circumstance of not spending money. A wise economy consisted in providing for the security and the wants of the country, and the present expenditure was no more than the special aspects of the time rendered necessary for the protection of our commerce and the maintenance of peace. The principle of non-intervention had in no instance been violated. In China nothing had been done, and nothing would be done, except that to which Mr. Cobden himself ought to be the last man to object. We had succeeded, at great cost, in opening commercial ports on the coast of China, and we were now establishing a great trade there, which was all the more important in consequence of the state of our trade with America. The sole object of our military and naval demonstrations in China was to defend that trade. In order to do so, it was necessary to keep a certain cordon round the trading port clear from invasion. That was the object to which the instructions of the Government were confined, and that object comprised the entire policy intended to be pursued in reference to China.

Mr. Cobden's vituperation of Lord Palmerston was generally felt to partake more of a personal than a political character, although he abstained from the use of any very strong personalities. He gained nothing from the support of Mr. Disraeli, which sprang purely from party motives. The alliance was not creditable to either; nor is it one which, in the nature of things, could last an hour longer than the temporary occasion that called it into existence. The issue of this passage at arms has had exactly the contrary effect to that which Mr. Cobden hoped for. It has placed in a bolder light than ever the strong hold Lord Palmerston has upon the public mind. He is, undoubtedly, at this moment the most popular statesman in England.

On the 1st September her Majesty is to leave Scotland for the Continent. After spending two or three days with the King of the Belgians, she is to proceed to a retired castle near Gotha, where she is to remain for some weeks in strict seclusion. The Prince of Wales is to remain with her Majesty, and his birthday is not to be celebrated in England by any public demonstrations.

This programme has been published semi-officially in the journals, and the information it conveys has occasioned profound regret to her Majesty's loyal subjects. It had been hoped that time had moderated her Majesty's heavy affliction, and that although she could not yet be expected to enter into all the public demands of her august station, her people, who feel so profound an interest in her sorrow, might have had some opportunity of testifying their sympathy, and showing their devotion to her person. But this is not to be. The Queen who has borne herself with admirable fortitude throughout her severe trial, cannot yet summon strength to endure the shock of State ceremonials, or to enter into any public display. We can only trust that in the close neighburhood of the royal family, of which her beloved husband was an illustrious member, she may obtain solace, and return to England with re-invigorated health. That the birthday of the Prince of Wales should be passed over, in the meantime, in silence is confessedly a great disappointment to the people, and all the more so, since it might have been celebrated without any intrusion upon that sacred grief in which the meanest of her Majesty's subjects are partakers. But the season of mourning, we trust, will soon pass away; and the country be once more gladdened by the presence of its sovereign.

There are rumours abroad that the marriage of the Prince of Wales is indirectly connected with the visit to Gotha. This may be so, but as yet the statement is vague. Who is the intended bride? Some say the Princess Alexandrina, daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia, and others the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark. It does not require much insight into the secrets of the court to discover that the marriage of the Prince of Wales is a probable event; but until the lady shall have appeared upon the scene, speculation on the subject is not a very profitable employment.

Our intelligence from America is simply a continuation of the situation as last reported, a little intensified, here and there, but in no material respect altered. There are two main questions troubling the Federal government, and each with a failing and downward tendency. The first is President Lincoln's emancipations cheme; and the second is the new levy for the army.

The emancipation scheme has been again, and with increased emphasis, rejected by the majority representing the Border States. They express themselves with marked difference and loyalty, which makes their determination to resist the Abolitionists, by whom the President declares he is urgently pressed every day, the more significant and dangerous. It is clear that the Border States have no present intention of joining the Confederates, nor is it likely that they will ever join them; but this last reply to the President indicates no remote possiblility of their ultimate formation into a cluster under one independent form of government. In fact, the Union is gradually, from one cause and another, undergoing a slow, but certain, process of disoslution.

The recruiting is a failure, notwithstanding the additional bounties offered by the States, and the warlike mass meeting lately held in New York. The resources of the country are giving way under the tremendous pressure that has been brought to bear upon them; and it is difficult not to suppose that the beginning of the end is near at hand. The rumour of an European intervention has been revived, and it is said that Russia and France have already gone so far as to open communications on the subject with the English Government. We think that this rumour is in advance of the fact. The time is not ripe for interference; and England, in any case, will be slow to proffer her aid or her advice.

The President has signed the Confiscation Bill, and after one of the most extraordinary sessions on record, during which eight hundred millions of dollars were appropriated for the war, Congress, has adjourned, but not without a fierce denunciation by Mr. Chandler of the proceedings of M'Clellan. General Halleck has been appointed commander-in-chief. General Pope has issued a proclamation declaring his intention henceforth to quarter his army on the places through which he passes. In spite of all this vigour upon paper, victory still sits in the banners of the Confederates. They are rapidly gaining ground in the West, where they have taken several places; and have advanced within five miles of Nashville. General Jackson has carried his laurels from Richmond to Harper's Ferry, upon which place he was advancing when we last heard of him; and General Lee states that in the last battle he captured no less than 53 pieces of artillery. This is the sum of our intelligence. It does not amount to much; but it is all favorable to the South.

The Continment yields hardly any news. The movements of Garibaldi engross considerable attention; but the hints that are given of his designs against Rome and the French are mere guesswork. His closet friends are described as being ignorant of his plans, nor is it by any means certain that he really contemplates in any shape the rash project ascribed to him. A descent upon Rome, under existing circumstances, without the support of Victor Emmanuel, and in face of the French garrison, could not be otherwise than a conspicuous and lamentable failure, which would indefinitely obstruct the object he has in view. The true friends of Italy earnestly hope that the impetuosity of Garibaldi will expend itself in words. It is reported—but we know not with what authority—that Louis Napoleon contemplates an European conference for the settlement of Italian affairs.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

The Europa, which has just arrived at Queenstown, brings intelligence from New York to the 24th July. The following is the telegraphic summary of her news. It will be seen that the incidents reported indicate no improvement in the position of the Federal cause:—

New York, July 22.

The enlistments continue somewhat inactive. Vigorous efforts and further inducements to volunteering continue to be made.

A portion of General Pope's command has made a descent upon the Virginia Central Railroad, 35 miles from Richmond, destroyed the railroad, the telegraph line, and a quantity of Confederate stores.

Great excitement prevails at Nashville. The Federal pickets have been driven in, and the Confederates are reported to be within five miles of that city.

The arrival of the Confederate ram at Vicksburg is confirmed; also that she succeeded in getting under the batteries at Vicksburg.

Arrangements have been concluded for a general exchange of prisoners.

President Lincoln has issued an order forbidding military Commanders from exacting the oath of allegiance from foreigners. In all cases where an alien is deprived of his liberty a full account of the circumstances must be sent to the War Department for the consideration of the Stae Department.

The Governor of Ohio has issued a proclamation to the effect that if the quota of troops demanded is not raised in 10 days a draft will be made.

Federal military governors have been appointed for Louisiana and Arkansas.

At the request of the British Government General Butler has recognised Mr. Coppell, the British acting consul at New Orleans.

A street riot has occurred at New Orleans in consequence of the arrest of a woman wearing a Secession badge.

July 24.

Much public despondency exists, and the people appear inclined to take more gloomy views of the position of affairs than at any time since the commencement of the struggle. The popular confidence in General M'Cellan appears shaken by the late events before Richmond, and many of his admirers now assert that he is not the man of action.

All coin of every description has almost entirely disappeared as a circulating medium, and postage stamps of all denominations are generally employed for small change. The public freely accept them as currency; many articles of daily use are, however, advanced in price.

Some anxiety exists to hear the comments in Europe upon the news of the Federal check before Richmond.

General Halleck has been officially appointed as general-in-chief to command all the land forces of the United States. The appointment has been favourably received by the public.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation authorising the military commanders to seize and use for the Federal army all property, real and personal, in the Confederate States which may be necessary for military purposes. Property may be destroyed for military purposes, but not otherwise. The military and naval commanders shall employ as many negroes for labourers as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, and pay them wages.

Reinforcements for General M'Clellan continue to arrive at Fort Monroe. Interesting news has been received from General M'Clellan's headquarters. A portion of General Pope's command had a successful skirmish with the Confederate cavalry beyond Fredericksburg, burnt their camp, and captured some stores.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made by the Federal fleet at Vicksburg to destroy the Confederate ram lately arrived at that place. The Mississippi has fallen so low that the Federal flotilla before Vicksburg is unable to act.

The Confederates under General Morgan, in Kentucky, have retreated before the Federals, and passed through Cumberland Gap into Tennessee. The Confederates are reported to have retired from before Nashville, and the fears of an attack upon that city have subsided.

The Confederates, after a severe fight, have captured Greenville, Missouri. The governor of Missouri has issued orders for the organisation of the entire militia of Missouri, to resist the Confederate guerilla incursions.

It is asserted that the Confederates demand the surrender of the Federal General Butler, for the alleged murder of Mr. Mumford at New Orleans, and that they threaten to hang General M'Call if refused.

Money abundant. Gold has declined to 17 per cent. premium. Exchange, 130, unsettled and lower. Stocks inactive. Cotton flat and lower. Bread-stuff's lower.

COTTON.—In the early part of the week there was but a limited demand, and Dhollera and Tinnevelly were sold at ¼d. per lb. decline on the quotations of last Friday; however, the accounts received from America, added to the favourable news from India, restored confidence, and the decline was speedily recovered. A good business has since been transacted, and the market closes very firm, the latest sales showing an advance for the week of ¼d. per lb. for the better description of Broach and Oomrawuttee, ¼d. per lb. for Tinnevelly, and ¼d. per lb. for Western Madras, whilst for other sorts we resume our quotation of Friday last.

The sales on the spot consist of:—

1945 bales	Surat, 14d. good fair Broach, 12¼d. to 12¾d. middling, 12¼d. to 13d. middling fair Dhollera 14¼d. good fair, Hengenghat, 9d. ordinary sweeping 13¾d. to 14d. good fair, 14¼d. good Oomrawattee, 11d. to 13d. very ordinary to good fair Compta, 11¼d. to 12d. middling fair to good Scinde.
1000	,, Tinnevelly, 12d. ordinary, 13½d. fair 13½d. to 14 1-16d. good fair.
630	,, Western 12¾d. to 13¼d. good fair.
675	,, China, 12¾d. to 13¼d. good.
130	,, Rangoon, 11½d. to 11¾d. good fair.
Total, 4380 bales.	

The sales for arrival are—

1000	bales	Tinnevelly, 12¾d, guaranteed good fair, July and August shipment.
1700	,,	Western, 12d. to 13d. guaranteed fair.
170	,,	Broach, 13½d. guaranteed fair.
300	,,	Oomrawuttee, 12¾d. ditto.
100	,,	China, 13¾d. guaranteed, equal to sample.
350	,,	Rangoon, 11d. to 11¼d. ditto.
100	,,	Bengal, 10¼d. middling fair
Total 3720	bales.	

MANCHESTER MARKET.

AUGUST 1.—The yarn market has been very excited, especially in the counts and qualities made from American cotton, and all available lots have been rather eagerly picked up. The chief buyers are the Germans and the India people. Yarns are now becoming so scarce, that some classes can scarcely be met with at any price. One healthy sign is, that the purchases made have been chiefly for shipment, and will not, as in the case of many of the speculative lots sold within the last few weeks, come upon the market again. Not much doing for the home or other markets than those above-named. Prices of all descriptions of yarn very firm. In cloths we have had a little business, but nothing approaching to activity. Telegrams have been received from Bombay to the 12th July, reporting a very brisk market for import and an advance in the price of shirtings of from 9d. to 15d. per piece. Price there would still be 12d. to 18d. per piece below the rates at which thay can be bought here, but the advices have led to some demand in the market during the day. It has given some additional firmness to prices, but manufacturers cannot obtian the rise they are asking. For home trade and other markets not much doing. The market generally however closes firmer.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The market opened with a fair demand, at gradually improving prices. On the arrival of the Hibernian a considerable impulse was given to prices, particularly of American and Brazil, the former of which must now be quoted ⅛d. higher, and the latter ¼ per lb. The transactions in all sorts of Brazil have been extensive. Egyptian are also ⅛d. dearer, but in the middling to fair classes only. The demand for East India has been active from both speculators and exporters; prices have advanced fully ¼d. particularly on the better qualities, but the market is still very irregular. Speculators have taken 20,020 bales, viz., 5620 American, 1270 Pernam, 3260 Egyptian, 1000 Bahia, 50 Maranham, 70 Smyrna and 8750 Surat and Madras; and there are reported for export, 15,240 bales. viz., 2190 American, 1830 Pernam, 780 Egyptian, 200 Bahia, 280 Maranham, 120 West India, 220 Peruvian, 250 Smyrna, 9170 Surat and 200 Bengal.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Major F. W. Wolfhart..... 3rd Europeans.
Capt. F. G. Newnham..... 23rd N. I.
Capt. J. Harper..... Staff Corps.
Lieut. A. R. Seton..... Engineers.
Assist.-Surgeon C.J.F. M'Dowall
Purser H. W. Farley..... Indian Navy.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Capt. Sir M. Barlow, Bart..... 4th Euro. Cav. 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Second Capt. J. Ritchie..... Artillery.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	June	23	Received via Marseilles July 28.
MADRAS.....	,,	28	
BOMBAY.....	,,	27	
BURMAH.....	,,	14	
CHINA.....	,,	11	
CEYLON.....	,,	30	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
July 25	Seafield	George	Gravesend.
25	Gertrude	——	Liverpool.
25	Queen of the Seas	Glendining	Do.
28	Madge Wildfire	Tate	Do.
Aug. 4	Ruben	——	——
	Bosphorus	——	——

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
July 26	Windsor Castle	Pryce	Gravesend.
26	Sailor Prince	——	Clyde.
27	Gosforth	Shaw	Gravesend.

EIGHT DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.

(Special Telegram for Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 12*th August*.

America 13th July.

No important events.

Federals are losing ground in the South, and Volunteers come in slowly.

Garibaldi's movements in Italy excite much anxiety.

Cotton Market quiet: prices firm: best Surats sixteen pence.

We have been favored with the following private telegrams:—

LIVERPOOL 11*th Aug.*

Cotton quiet but steady.
Fair Dhollera 13⅜d.
Sawginned 16d.

10 August Liverpool.

Surats declined one-eighth.
Yarns advanced.
Shirtings very firm.
No speculation; several purchases for *bona fide* shipment.

Liverpool, 11th August.

Market firm. Fair Dhollera to arrive June shipment 12⅝*d.*

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, will be closed To-morrow the 26th instant at 7 o'clock A.M.

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